

DAILY REPORT

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LAOS, VIETNAM AGREE TO RESUME OVERFLIGHT RIGHTS

Pan Am, ROC, ROK Flights Excluded

BK111413Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1404 GMT 11 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Feb 11 (AFP)--Vietnam has excluded the U.S., South Korea, and Taiwan from an agreement reached in Vientiane allowing overflights on the Amber 1 air route that has been closed since the end of the Indochina war, returning delegates reported today.

The 2-day conference, between officials of Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and Hong Kong, was led by Dr Assad Kotaite, chairman of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), who returned to Bangkok with the Thai delegates today. Dr Kotaite, while emphasizing that all 142 member nations of ICAO (which doesn't include Taiwan, should have equal access to the route, refused to clarify the Vietnamese position on the matter. However, Thai delegates told newsmen that Vietnam had specified that if Pan Am, Korean Airlines and China Airlines desire use of Amber 1, they should ask Thailand to mediate negotiations. In the meantime, Vietnam said that these airlines must continue to use the R-85 route around the Indochina Peninsula.

Under the four-nation agreement, use of the Amber 1 route will begin on March 23, 1978 at an overflight charge of 5,000 baht (\$250) each for Vietnam and Laos. The short cut is expected to save 75 minutes flying time at fuel savings of 100,000 baht (\$5,000) per (?trip).

Under another point of the agreement, Thai Airways will begin flights in late March on the Bangkok-Vientiane-Hanoi route at 1,300 baht (\$65) per passenger. Vietnam will begin operating flights from Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) sometime in May. Laos' request for permission to overfly Thai airspace on its Vientiane-Savannakhet-Pakse route has been agreed to in principle, but exact details are to be worked out at a later date.

Thai Delegate's Details

BK120406Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 12 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Arriving at Bangkok airport yesterday evening from the aviation meeting in Vientiane, Deputy Director General of the Commercial Aviation Department Chitti Watcharasin, accompanied by the deputy communications minister, told newsmen that in addition to the talks on reopening the A-1 route between Bangkok and Hong Kong, the Thai aviation delegation held talks with Vietnam and Laos on Thai Airways Company's [TAC] proposed flight from Vientiane to Hanoi. The Lao delegation had no objection in principle to this proposal, but it will hold another meeting with Vietnam to discuss equipment and ground facilities.

The deputy director general disclosed that TAC is now operating one flight from Bangkok to Vientiane every Wednesday, and after its proposal to fly from Vientiane to Hanoi is approved, it will extend its Bangkok-Vientiane flight to Hanoi. However, TAC will not be allowed to pick up any Hanoi-bound passengers in Vientiane. The Bangkok-Hanoi flight is expected to begin at the end of March. A one-way ticket from Bangkok to Hanoi will be 2,600 baht--double the price of a Bangkok-Vientiane ticket.

The Vietnamese delegation proposed to open a flight from Ho Chi Minh City to Bangkok, expected to begin in May. TAC will study the popularity of that flight before deciding to operate one of its own to Ho Chi Minh City.

Chitti went on to say that Laos had sought Thailand's permission to overfly the latter's airspace on its two domestic flights--from Vientiane to Pakse via Udon Thani and Ubon Ratchathani, and from Vientiane to Pakse via Nakhon Phanom and Savannakhet. We have in principle accepted their request he said, adding that the Lao airline will have to meet with us to discuss when the two flights should begin.

TAC and Air Lao Company are now operating two weekly Bangkok-Vientiane flights, and have agreed to add another flight to this route which will be operated alternately by both companies for 1-month periods.

The deputy director general revealed that Prasit Narongdet, deputy communications minister who led the Thai delegation in Vientiane, met with the Cambodian ambassador to Laos and told him Thailand wants to send a delegation to Phnom Penh to discuss opening a Bangkok-Phnom Penh flight. The ambassador promised to inform his government of this matter.

The meeting, in which representatives of Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Hong Kong and the International Civil Aviation Organization participated, agreed to open the A-1 route between Bangkok and Hong Kong on 23 March this year.

Vietnam, the deputy director general said, does not allow Pan American, South Korean Airlines and Taiwan Airlines to use the A-1 route. However, if the three companies wish to fly this route they can submit their application through Thailand. Although they are not allowed to fly the A-1 route, they can use the R-85 route which detours the Vietnamese peninsula.

The deputy director general disclosed that TAC will save 1 hour and 20 minutes in flying the A-1 route via Danang between Bangkok and Hong Kong. Vietnam and Laos will each charge 5,000 baht as an overflight fee for a jumbo jet. Smaller planes will pay less, he said, adding that TAC will save as much as 100,000 baht per flight.

ICAO Official's Comments

BK111546Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 11 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Dr A. Kotaite, president of the council of the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO], this evening gave a news conference at Bangkok airport on the outcome of the Thailand-Laos-Vietnam-Hong Kong meeting in Vientiane concerning use of the A-1 route. He said that the Bangkok-Hong Kong segment of the A-1 route will be reopened on 23 March 1978 and that the success of the talks not only helps international civil aviation traffic, but also contributes to economic and social cooperation for the development of the region.

Dr Kotaite said that each of ICAO's 112 member countries can apply for overflight rights along the route, for its national airline.

Concerning Vietnamese overflight charges it was agreed that the maximum charge would be 5,000 baht per overflight, or possibly less.

Asked whether nonmember countries would be entitled to fly the A-1 route, he said that countries which are not members of the ICAO must negotiate with Laos and Vietnam separately if they wish to fly the route. Dr Kotaite said there should be no problem if those countries abide by ICAO rules and regulations. He said that Vietnam is well informed on the policy and purposes of the ICAO, and does not object to them.

Asked whether Pan American, Korean Airlines and China Airlines would be able to fly the A-1 route's Bangkok-Hong Kong segment, Dr Kotaite said that Pan American and Korean Airlines are both governmental [as heard] airlines and both the United States and Korea are ICAO members; they are therefore fully entitled to fly the route. Concerning China airlines, Dr Kotaite explained that only the PRC Government airline is entitled to use the route since the PRC holds the China seat in the ICAO.

He said flight time on the Bangkok-Hong Kong sector of the A-1 route will be shorter by 7 minutes than that of the R-85 route which detoured the Vietnamese peninsula.

Conference Closing, Luncheon

BK110808Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Feb 78 BK

[Text] At 1800 on 10 February at Lan Xang Hotel in Vientiane capital, a ceremony was held to successfully close the international civil aviation conference on the opening of the Bangkok-Hong Kong air corridor through LPDR and SRV airspace. Dr A. Kotaite, president of the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO], presided.

Attending the ceremony were Vice Foreign Minister Noupnan Sitphasai, Vice Minister of Posts and Telecommunications **Thammasing** Saikhamphan Chounlamani, senior cadres and officials of various ministries, UN representative in Laos Hartvelt, British Ambassador Donald Cape, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim Nguyen Si Hoat, and counsellor of the Thai Embassy Sombun Rotchanakon.

Speaking on behalf of the LPDR Government, Noupnan Sitphasai hailed the success of the conference. He noted that the agreement reached at the conference will be very beneficial. He regarded this success as a significant contribution to strengthening friendship and international cooperation so as to bring prosperity and happiness to the people of each country.

After the vice foreign minister's speech Dr A. Kotaite declared the conference officially closed. Earlier the ICAO president hosted a luncheon at the International Diner's Club at Wattai Airport, in honor of the delegations attending the conference. Attending in addition to the delegations were Vice Foreign Minister Noupnan Sitphasai, senior cadres and officials from various ministries, **Hartvelt**, Donald Cape, Set Herabat and Nguyen Si Hoat. The luncheon proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship.

BRIEFS

ASEAN SUBMARINE CABLE--The director general of the telecommunications department said after opening the second meeting of the ASEAN sub-committee for postal and telecommunications in Kuala Lumpur on 30 January, that the first link of the ASEAN submarine cable is being laid between Singapore and Manila. He said another four links connecting Singapore and Jakarta, Singapore and Kuantan, Kuantan and Bangkok and Bangkok and Manila would be implemented in stages. When this project is completed, it would link all ASEAN countries to facilitate communications. On the cable between Kuantan and Kuching, tenders had been called and work is expected to start in June or July. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 30 Jan 78 BK]

OFFICIALS REACT TO CARTER'S INVITATION TO FUKUDA

OW130533Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0511 GMT 13 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, KYODO 13 Feb--U.S. President Jimmy Carter Monday extended an official invitation to Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda to visit the United States, but the timing of the summit meeting was left to diplomatic consultations.

The invitation was conveyed to Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda by Ambassador Mike Mansfield, who arrived back here Friday from a temporary return home.

The Foreign Ministry regards the U.S. request for delaying the Fukuda-Carter meeting as indicating Carter's intention to give time enough for substantial talks with Fukuda.

Mansfield also told Sonoda the President was much satisfied with the outcome of the bilateral trade negotiations between Minister of External Economic Affairs Nobuhiko Ushiba and Presidential trade negotiator Robert Strauss in Tokyo. Carter highly valued Fukuda's visits to Southeast Asian countries last summer, terming it as "the first postwar Japanese diplomatic initiative," Mansfield said.

Foreign Minister Sonoda reported the American invitation to Fukuda later in the day. The prime minister told newsmen he hoped to meet with Ambassador Mansfield in a few days.

At another press conference, chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe welcomed the U.S. invitation, saying it represented a common opinion for stepping up Japan-U.S. cooperation through continued dialogue. Abe said the timing of the Japan-U.S. summit will be set through diplomatic channels later, not ruling out the possibility that the summit meeting may be delayed to June.

GOVERNMENT TO SEEK UN PROBE OF USSR SATELLITE CRASH

OW120759Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0630 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, KYODO 12 Feb--Japan will call for a thorough investigation into the cause of the crash of the Soviet nuclear-powered Cosmos space satellite last month at the scientific and technical subcommittee of the UN Committee on the peaceful uses of outer space, opening in New York Monday. Japan will also demand that the Soviet Union and the United States make public data and information about their space satellites and appeal for steps to prevent a recurrence of similar accidents. At the same time, Japan will propose a study of concrete countermeasures at the legal subcommittee of the same UN committee, scheduled to be held in Geneva from March 13.

These are major points of the government's basic stand worked out for the New York meeting. The government, viewing the crash of the Cosmos satellite with grave concern, is sending Tomohiko Kobayashi, counsellor at the Foreign Ministry's United Nations Bureau, to New York in order to strengthen its delegation to the UN meeting.

According to the Foreign Ministry which conducted consultations with the Soviet Union, United States, Canada and other countries, the coming UN subcommittee meeting in New York is expected to discuss the Cosmos satellite incident and related matters on the first two days and the final days of its 3-week sitting. The topic will be taken up not as an agenda item but in a general discussion.

So far, the Soviet Union and the United States have shown a cooperative attitude for the satellite discussion at the UN subcommittee. The Soviets are also said to be on guard against a possible chorus of criticism from other countries at the meeting. The government, therefore, hopes to obtain the Soviets' cooperation at the satellite discussion by promising that Japan will not use the Cosmos incident for an anti-Soviet campaign.

According to the Foreign Ministry, few countries insist on a total ban of space satellite launching. A majority opinion favors further measures for preventing accidents involving flying bodies in space.

The government is seeking the understanding and cooperation of Japanese political parties on its basic stand on the satellite problem because the possibility is growing that parliament will adopt a resolution for a total ban on nuclear-powered space satellites. The government fears that such a parliamentary move would jeopardize its realistic approach to the problem.

FINANCE MINISTRY WATCHES PARIS FINANCIAL PARLEY CLOSELY

OW130409Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0331 GMT 13 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Feb KYODO--Finance Ministry sources said Monday they presumed that Sunday's conference in Paris of finance ministers from five major industrial nations was held at France's request. The sources said the French Government, extremely nervous about the recent depreciation of the franc with general elections coming next month, sought cooperation with its efforts to prevent a further decline in the currency's value. They said, however, they do not know what Japan could do to help France defend the franc.

The sources said the outcome of the Paris parley bore close watching. They said the sharp difference between the United States and West Germany over an American call for Japan and Germany to play the role of "engines" in pulling the world economy from prolonged recession could jeopardize the next summit of major industrial democracies scheduled for July in Bonn. As a result of such a conflict, they said, it is feared that the summit meeting may be suspended or postponed.

DPRK TRADE DEBT PROPOSAL STUDIED BY 45 COMPANIES

OW110638Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0617 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 11 Feb KYODO--Forty-five companies doing business with North Korea will study Pyongyang's recent request for a 3-year postponement of settlement of its trade debts to Japan and decide countermeasures shortly. The Japan-Korea Trade Association, with which these companies are affiliated, held a plenary meeting on Friday and discussed North Korea's request but failed to decide what to do about it.

Discussions were centered on three points: (1) whether or not the association's member companies will be able to obtain bank loans during the 3-year period in question, (2) if there is a possibility of Japan-North Korea trade developing substantially in the future, and (3) how the Japanese Government assesses the situation.

The 45 companies discussed these questions from the standpoint that application of the export insurance system, which would lead to virtual suspension of Japan-North Korea trade, should be avoided by all means.

Unable to arrive at an answer to the problem, they decided to study North Korea's request individually and hold a meeting of directors as soon as possible to discuss countermeasures.

It was also decided Friday that the association will ask the Japanese Government if it is ready to extend assistance such as a special credit.

U.S. DEFENSE, MILITARY REPORTS POSE DANGER FOR JAPAN

OW101635Y Tokyo AKAHATA in Japanese 5 Feb 78 n 3 OW

[Editorial: "U.S. Defense Report and Japan"]

[Text] In the defense and military situation reports released on 2 February--following the State of the Union message--the Carter administration again clearly showed the dangerous nature of the "policy of strength" pursued by the United States in the name of its "peace" strategy. We have in the past repeatedly warned of the danger of this policy.

Pressure For Full Cooperation With U.S. Military Strategy

These two reports and the defense budget, submitted to the Congress at the same time, clearly show that U.S. military strategy is designed to guarantee "security"--the first of the three major goals of the foreign policy set forth in the State of the Union message. Most characteristic of these reports is that they show how the Carter administration, while saying on one hand that it will take "the first step toward eliminating nuclear weapons," on the other pursues a policy of expanding nuclear arms in an extremely undisguised manner and of concentrating efforts on strengthening military power to meet what it calls the need to keep abreast of today's international situation and arms developments.

The two reports also refer to strengthening NATO's combat power and reorganizing and consolidating forces for general warfare, including the development of tactical nuclear weapons, as well as to the beefing up of strategic nuclear power. This indicates that the United States has begun deployments on the basis of a hypothetical war situation.

At the same time, the defense report states that "however affluent and powerful the United States may be, it must share (defense capabilities) with its allies." It also came up with the concept of "regional security groups," clearly indicating that the United States is headed toward pressing its allies for further cooperation with its military strategy.

This point is stressed in the recent State of the Union message. This concept, which is based on the idea of comprehensive military potential developed since the days of the Nixon administration, advocates the combining of the U.S. military power with that of its allies and is now given a new place in the Carter administration's global strategy, can be called the military strategy principle underlying the Japan-U.S.-Europe "tripolar" alliance policy.

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that under this military strategy, the great arc described by the northern part of Norway, the Aleutians and Japan is defined as "the foremost frontline of American defense," and that Japan in particular is regarded as the "northern anchor" and expected to "retain the capabilities of maintaining a strong defense line in the western Pacific region with its air force, navy and other war potential."

This is the most open demand ever made by a U.S. president that Japan take over the burden from the U.S. forces in terms of both operations and costs.

The military situation report states that "the U.S.-Japan security relationship continues to be strong and remains a basic element of the U.S. military posture in northeast Asia." It highly appreciates Japan's latest plans to augment its antisubmarine warfare capabilities and air force and declares that these measures will "not only strengthen Japan's self-defense capabilities but supplement the U.S. military power in the western Pacific region as well."

Furthermore, the new military strategy places emphasis on the need to maintain the U.S. forces' presence in Asia and notes among other things the importance of the Marine division stationed in Okinawa. The danger of this situation was pointed out by JCP Secretariat chief Fuwa when he questioned the government at the 4 February session of the House of Representatives budget committee on such matters as the building and significance of the Loran-C base [at Kashiwa city, Japan], the training of nuclear-armed units of the U.S. forces in Okinawa and the exercises involving their deployment to Korea.

The two U.S. documents clearly indicate that the Carter administration has embarked on a sweeping program to beef up the Japan-U.S. military alliance in the west Pacific region, and that it is trying to preserve the system of U.S. imperialist control in East Asia by having Japan increase its military power and its share of the defense burden and, at the same time, by pressing for Japan's full-scale cooperation with U.S. military strategy.

Important Warning of the Danger of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty

There is an important fact we should note in connection with this military policy of the Carter administration. It is that the structural groundwork is already being made in Japan in response to this policy.

The Defense Agency last year announced its plans to expand the scope of the Self-Defense Forces' [SDF] "right of self-defense" to "500 miles of waters around our territory and 1,000 miles of airspace." Again, at the 30 January hearings of the upper house budget committee, it came up with an important "constitutional interpretation" to the effect that the SDF arsenal can be expanded depending on changes in the armed strength of other countries. This new interpretation is a departure from its past position. Meanwhile, on behalf of business leaders, Keidanren [Federation of Economic Organizations] Vice President Iwasa openly maintains that "henceforth cooperation between Japan and the United States requires effective steps to be taken by Japan in sharing responsibilities in defense as well as in the monetary and trade fields." (YOMIURI SHIMBUN dated 4 February) All this indicates that the effort to augment the Japan-U.S. security system and the ~~U.S.~~ is making real progress toward positively meeting the U.S. demand.

At the same time, we cannot overlook the fact that these dangerous moves on the part of the government, the Liberal-Democratic Party [LDP] and business leaders are drawing encouragement from the anticommunist "middle-of-the-road" forces which are stepping up their collaboration with the LDP line. An example of such collaboration can be seen in the moves of the Komei Party, which in its recent convention decided to recognize the Japan-U.S. security treaty and the SDF.

Our party has repeatedly warned of the grave danger of the security treaty and the line of U.S.-Japan-South Korea military integration being implemented under this treaty. The Carter administration's first defense report serves as a serious warning to democratic forces in Japan.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE ON OKINAWA BASES RETURN QUESTIONED

OW111107Y Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 11 Feb 78 Morning Edition p 2 OW

[Editorial: "U.S.-Backed Review of Base Return Plans Raises Doubts About the State's Base Policy"]

[Excerpts] The Defense Facilities Administration Agency [DFAA], which is currently reviewing the project for the return of U.S. military bases on Okinawa, plans to prepare the final version of a revised plan for submission to the Japanese and U.S. governments. The essence of the basic guidelines worked out so far by the Japanese side is reportedly as follows:

1--The plans to relocate Naha military port will be dropped and shelved. No decision has been made as to a relocation site and the move would have required a huge amount of money.

2--Top priority will be given to relocating U.S. fuel storage tanks, and the pipeline between Naha military port and Iso, Urasoe, will be removed in 1978.

3--The U.S. will be requested to return idle facilities unconditionally, including those in the Makiminato service area.

The DFAA review of the base return project has the following basic goals:

1) To set priorities for the return of those military bases whose return has been agreed upon at the Security Consultative Committee, and to see that their return is realized in a planned and reasonable manner; 2) To seek the unconditional return of idle facilities.

In this connection, we do approve of the top priority given to the removal and relocation of the pipelines agreed upon at the 16th session of the Security Consultative Committee in 1976. We also approve of the plan to request unconditional return of the idle Makiminato service area which sprawls over an area of about 3 million square meters. Yet we question the attitude of the government regarding its promise to achieve the reversion of Okinawa to the same status as other prefectures in mainland Japan for the following reasons:

1--Today, 6 years after reversion, even those areas such as the Makiminato housing area, whose return is stipulated in the reversion agreement, have not been returned.

2--Naha Airport was at the top of the list of bases agreed upon for return at the 15th session of the Security Consultative Committee in 1974. However today, 4 years after the agreement, its return has been shelved due to the inability to find a suitable relocation site and soaring removal costs.

The government's basic attitude toward the reorganization and reduction of bases on Okinawa appears to be too soft. According to reports, "no one but a high-ranking American Government official 'lit the fuse' to the review of the base return project." This official enjoys the confidence of President Carter and is well acquainted with base problems. A year ago he reportedly urged "the promotion of planned return," and in response to his call, the Japanese Government's DFAA and the U.S. forces in Japan started negotiations.

This is a case of putting the cart before the horse. "Annoyances resulting from training exercises" continue to increase on Okinawa these days. Annoyances because of live ammunition firing exercises across Prefectural Highway 104 by U.S. forces of Okinawa, from comprehensive emergency assault exercises using Camps Hansen and Schwab as main bases, and from take-off and landing exercises by Phantoms at Kadena Airbase also are increasing. Commenting on these annoyances, Prime Minister Fukuda told the opening meeting of the resumed Diet session that "it is quite natural for them to carry out exercises," and thus indicated the strong government attitude in favor of exercises conducted by U.S. forces on Okinawa.

When Okinawa reverted 6 years ago, the goal of the people of Okinawa Prefecture was to "build a peaceful, hopeful, affluent prefecture." This means that their top goal was to achieve a welfare society through the removal of U.S. bases which had placed immense strains on Okinawa's industry, economy, society and culture.

Since reversion aimed at freedom from the heavy pressure imposed by the bases, the government should maintain a strong independent attitude in carrying out negotiations with the United States and should fulfill its commitment to the Okinawan people with dispatch.

KIM IL-SONG VISITS HISTORY MUSEUM 12 FEBRUARY

SK130428Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 13 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang 13 February (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspected the Korean Central History Museum on February 12. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was met at the entrance of the museum by Kim Hwan, Kang Hyon-su and other personages concerned and workers of the museum.

The Korean Central History Museum clearly shows the history of our people's struggle and creation and the brilliant culture created by them from the primitive society. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a round of the exhibition rooms of the museum from the introductory hall. While inspecting the exhibition rooms, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song noted with satisfaction that the museum was well arranged and a wealth of historic materials, mementoes and relics handed down by our resourceful, industrious and valiant people for many ages were on show.

EGYPTIAN ENVOY AT-TUHAMI CONCLUDES VISIT

Delegation Tours Mangyongdae

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Pyongyang 11 Feb (KCNA)--Muhammad Hasan Muhammad at-Tuhami, vice-prime minister at the presidency of the Arab Republic of Egypt [ARE] and political adviser to the president, who is special envoy of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat of the ARE, and his party visited historic Mangyongdae on February 10.

That day the guests inspected the central industrial-agricultural exhibition. The guests also visited the Pyongyang metro.

On February 9, they were guests at the Pyongyang students and children's palace. They appreciated a performance given by art circle members of the palace at its theatre.

At-Tuhami, Pak Song-choi Speak at Banquet

SK110420Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 11 Feb 78 SK

[Material in brackets contains additional material in the radio account of the banquet broadcast by Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2200 GMT on 10 February]

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 February (KCNA)--The personality and ideal of Comrade Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, indomitable fighter and president, his profound philosophical theory, his love for the people and people's reverence for him have become a historical legend and for this the Korean people are living with high pride. This legend makes us also feel pride and respect and revere him.

So stressed Muhammad Hassan at-Tuhami, vice prime minister at the Presidency of the Arab Republic of Egypt and political adviser to the president, who is special envoy of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat of the ARE speaking at a banquet he arranged at the People's Palace of Culture yesterday evening in connection with his visit to our country.

[The radio version notes: "Special envoy Mohammad Hassan at-Tuhami spoke first at the banquet. He said that he was pleased at having had the opportunity to meet the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is an indomitable fighter and president."]

He said: We sincerely wish the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song success as well as good health and a long life for the realisation of the aspiration of the friendly and militant Korean people.

The Egyptian people and the leader of Egypt President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat appreciate the struggle of the Korean people for justice and equity and their victory more highly than the people and leader of any other country, he noted. ["He said that they wish that all the Korean people will be firmly united and solidified and will realize their wishes."]

Our visit, he stressed, served an an important historical occasion in witnessing first hand the great work being carried on in all units and fields of Korea and enabled us to convey, back home, the vivid features of the Korean people who rever their respected leader and are rallied around him. ["He said that when he returns home he will deliver President Kim Il-song's message to the Egyptian people and leaders who love and respect the Korean people."]

We are happy to note that through talks we raised our opinions unreservedly and agreed to further expand and develop the relations between us, he said, and added: We consider this cooperation is a model of cooperation among the world peaceloving people who are fighting for political, economic and social freedom.

He declared that the honour of having an audience with respected and beloved President Kim Il-song and the joy of meeting with the Korean people will remain long in his memory. ["He said: I hope the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song will lead and encourage you for your people's victory. He also wished the respected and beloved leader success."]

Comrade Pak Song-chol spoke next.

["He said that he deeply appreciated the kind invitation to this banquet from the delegation of the special envoy prior to its departure, after having successfully carried out its lofty mission in the DPRK. He pointed out that the delegation's visit to our country has contributed to further strengthening and developing the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Arab Republic of Egypt. He noted that our people's respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song met personally with His Excellency Muhammad Hassan at-Tuhami, received from him President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat's message, and talked with the delegation in a warm and friendly atmosphere. He added that the great leader warmly welcomed the special envoy's delegation as he would old friends."]

He said that during their visit the special envoy and his party highly praised the successes achieved by our people in the revolution and construction by brilliantly embodying the immortal chuche idea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and expressed firm solidarity with our people's just cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Through our meeting with you this time we acquainted ourselves better with the struggle waged by the Egyptian people to defend Arab dignity and the sovereignty of the country, overcoming many obstacles and difficulties on the road of their advance, and with the efforts made by your government for a fair solution to the Middle East question, he said.

He sincerely wished the courageous Egyptian people gaining victory in the struggle for taking back the Arab land robbed by the Israeli aggressors, realising the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and accomplishing the just cause of the Arab people under the correct leadership of their outstanding leader, His Excellency President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

["He said that the friendly, cooperative relations between the two countries are satisfactorily developing daily through the common struggle against all forms of [word indistinct] forces including imperialism, colonialism, and Zionism and for the independent development of our respective countries."]

He stressed: our people who value the friendship with the Egyptian people will exert all efforts to further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Egyptian people.

The attendants of the banquet drank toasts to the consolidation and development of the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Egyptian peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the outstanding leader of the Egyptian people His Excellency President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Invited to the banquet were Comrade Ho Tam, and Yi Chong-mok and other personages concerned.

The party of the special envoy of the Egyptian president and the charge d'affaires ad interim and staff members of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang were present there.

Account of Departure

SK112319Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 11 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Hasan at-Tuhami, special envoy of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, deputy prime minister at the Presidency and political advisor to the president, together with his party, left Pyongyang on 11 February by plane after a visit to our country. At the airport the flags of our country and the Arab Republic of Egypt were flying.

Comrade Ho Tam, personage concerned Yi Chong-mok and Egyptian Charge d'Affaires in our country Muhammed Zaki al-Fiqqi saw the party off at the airport.

Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to our country, Lu Chia-hsien, was also at the airport. Lovely children presented bouquets of flowers to the guests.

Thanks Message

OW120814Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0303 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 12 Feb (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a message of thanks sent by Mohamed Hassan at-Tuhami, vice-prime minister at the Presidency of the Arab Republic of Egypt and political adviser to the president, who is a special envoy of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat of the ARE, on February 11 upon leaving our country.

The message of thanks said:

I extend best greetings and wishes to Your Excellency and wish Your Excellency good health and a long life and happiness for the greater progress and prosperity of your people whom you love, your people who respect you, and hope that you will continuously achieve success in wisely leading your great people.

The example set by you through your wise leadership has become a fact of historic significance in the life of the people who are struggling for freedom, dignity and independence.

The friendly people of the world highly respect you and watch with envy the successes made under your leadership.

Upon leaving your country after my visit, I keenly felt that the bonds of friendship and love between the two peoples have been developed onto a high stage, and a prospect for friendship and cooperation is bright.

Fighter President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, your brother and friend, and the fighting Egyptian people who cherish deepest love and reverence for Your Excellency and we ourselves are proud of this.

I deem it great happiness to have had an audience with Your Excellency.

While having an audience with Your Excellency, I saw in you, fighter and philosopher, and your political view and your view of people the true features of a leader who possesses correct ideas and view and profound theories on all problems in the political, economic and social life.

Please accept our deepest thanks, love and appreciation to you, dear president, and your strong and militant people.

If Cairo and entire Egypt meet you at the earliest possible date when the important work and conditions of Your Excellency permit, it will be their happiness.

We hope for frequent contacts between the two countries in the future.

Proud of having had an audience with Your Excellency, I extend my warmest thanks to Your Excellency.

CAMBODIAN STATEMENT SUPPORTING DPRK MEMORANDUM REPORTED

SK130912Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2210 GMT 12 Feb 78 SK

[Text] According to a report, a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Cambodia on 11 February issued a statement in connection with the DPRK Government memorandum. The statement pointed out:

The DPRK Government on 1 February 1978 issued a memorandum bitterly denouncing the undisguised "two Koreas" plot of the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, aimed at perpetuating Korea's division by having socialist nations recognize the Pak Chong-hui puppet regime in the south; having capitalist nations recognize the northern half of Korea; and allowing the North and South simultaneously, or the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique unilaterally, to enter the United Nations.

The memorandum includes the following contents: Anyone who respects the Korean people's interests and upholds the stand of seeking Korea's reunification should not discuss recognizing the Pak Chong-hui puppet regime, a tool of U.S. colonial policy, but should oppose the scheme to permanently divide Korea and support and encourage the South Korean people's struggle for democratic rights and the fatherland's reunification.

The "simultaneous entry" of the North and South or the unilateral entry of the Pak Chong-hui puppet regime into the United Nations aims at justifying Korea's division.

The DPRK Government has on many occasions proclaimed its stand that it should not enter the United Nations prior to reunification of the nation. This just stand of the DPRK Government reflects the entire Korean people's unanimous wish to prevent the permanent division of the nation and to achieve reunification.

The Government of Democratic Cambodia positively supports the DPRK Government memorandum of 1 February 1978. The Government of Democratic Cambodia sternly denounces the criminal maneuvers of the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, to perpetuate the division of Korea through a strategy of having socialist nations recognize the Pak Cong-hui puppet clique, having capitalist nations recognize the northern half of Korea, and having the North and South simultaneously, or the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique unilaterally, enter the United Nations.

The Government of Democratic Cambodia opposes the opportunistic (?allegation) that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique "exercises power" in South Korea. In fact, South Korea is a colony of the U.S. imperialists and is under military and fascist rule with the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces serving as its backbone. The Pak Chong-hui puppet regime is nothing but a [word indistinct] tool of U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists' wicked aim in perpetuating Korea's division is to maintain their colonial rule in South Korea and to reinforce their military bases there for the implementation of their policy of aggression. The obstacle of Korea's reunification was created by the aggression and intervention of the U.S. imperialists and their allies against Korea, their scheme for "two Koreas," and their attempt to permanently hang on to South Korea.

Today, as the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique more atrociously intensifies its fascist repression of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists are further reinforcing their military bases and colonial rule in South Korea for continued occupation there. All these obstacles must be eliminated for the solution of the Korea issue.

The U.S. imperialists must abandon the "two Koreas" scheme, stop their interference and intervention in Korea, withdraw from South Korea all troops and military equipment, including nuclear weapons, and let the Korean people themselves solve the Korean issue without any outside intervention and in an independent and peaceful way.

The Korean people's triumphant and gallant struggle, waged under the wide leadership of the respected, beloved and great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song, to attain national independence, reunification, sovereignty, territorial integrity and self-determination is not only in the sacred interest of the Korean people themselves. The fraternal Korean people's struggle also greatly contributes to realizing the great cause of the oppressed peoples, the world peoples who love peace and independence, and the peoples of the nonaligned nations who cherish independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and self-determination.

For this reason, the Korean people's struggle for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and the DPRK Government's fair and just stand are winning active support and encouragement from all these nations and peoples.

The government and people of Democratic Cambodia will stand firmly on the side of the DPRK Government and the fraternal Korean people, and will positively support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea based on the three principles and five-point policy advanced by the respected, beloved and great leader of the Korean people, Comrade President Kim Il-song.

No maneuver can block the Korean people's triumphant march toward fatherland reunification.

PRAVDA Cited

SK130141Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 12 Feb 78 SK

[Text] According to a TASS report on 12 February PRAVDA carried a commentator's article entitled "Holding on to the Just Cause," in connection with our government's memorandum denouncing the "two Koreas" plot of spittists within and without for perpetuation of Korea's division. The article noted that the world's progressive forces understand and support the DPRK Government's memorandum, minutely analyzing who obstructs Korea's peaceful reunification and how, and saying that as is known, the current division of Korea is the result of occupation of the southern half by U.S. troops in 1945 and ensuing events, such as the creation of a nation in South Korea and an aggressive war waged against the DPRK.

The DPRK repelled the imperialists' aggression and has been constantly implementing a national reunification policy by peaceful means and on a democratic basis. This policy conforms with the entire Korean people's basic desire to live and work in a reunified fatherland and with security interests in the Far East and the world. This is because division of Korea, occupation of South Korea by foreign troops and buildup of various arms in South Korea are roots of tension possibly conducive to a fresh military dispute.

The South Korean puppet authorities and their imperialist masters have disrupted the dialogue between the North and South begun in 1972 at the DPRK's initiative. The ruling class in the United States is now involved in a political scheme to mask its efforts to perpetuate division of Korea; that is, it is doggedly propagandizing the concept of simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations in order to justify its "two Koreas" plot, while trying to reduce, instead of withdraw, foreign troops from South Korea.

At the same time the United States is further accelerating militarization of South Korea. According to foreign press reports the United States plans to transfer 8 billion dollars [as heard] worth of arms to South Korea within the next five years. As is clear, formation of a combined South Korea-U.S. command is included in the U.S. Department of Defense plan. The DPRK Government memorandum rightly points out that continued tension and division in Korea are consequences of interference by outside forces.

The Korean people's just cause is supported by the Soviet people. The Soviet Union, faithful to the principles of proletarian internationalism, other socialist countries and the world's progressive forces support the DPRK's peace-loving proposals and extend fraternal solidarity to the Korean people's struggle to realize withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and independent and peaceful national reunification.

KIM YONG-NAM DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN YUGOSLAVIA

SK130407Y Pvonvgang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 13 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Pvonvgang 13 Feb (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-Nam, alternate member of the Political Committee, and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, on a visit to Yugoslavia met and had talks with Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, on February 8, according to a report from Belgrade.

Talks were also held between the delegations of the WPK and the LCY on the 8th and 11th.

Present at the talks on our side were the head and member of our party delegation and the DPRK ambassador to Yugoslavia and on the Yugoslav side were Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the LCY, Ali Sukrija, member of the Executive Committee of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the league, Vladislav Obradovic, director of the International Department of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the league, and other personages concerned.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Received by Tito

SK130424Y Pvonvgang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 13 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Pvonvgang 13 Feb (KCNA)--President of Yugoslavia Tito on February 10 met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-Nam, alternate member of the Political Committee, and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, on a visit to Yugoslavia, according to a report from Herceg Novi.

Present on the occasion was Chong Kwang-sun, ambassador of our country to Yugoslavia.

On hand were Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and Milivoje Maksic, foreign policy adviser to the president.

A personal letter of the great leader President Kim Il-song was respectfully handed to Josip Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed the cordial verbal message of the great leader to President Tito.

Tito inquired after the health of Comrade Kim Il-song and expressed deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial verbal message of respected Comrade Kim Il-song, a close friend. He stressed that he supported with full understanding the efforts sent [as received] by the Democratic people's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for achieving the reunification of the country in a peaceful way on a democratic basis.

A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

PAK SONG-CHOL PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PDRY

OW111621Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1614 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 11 Feb (KCNA)--A party and government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang this morning by special plane for a visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vice-President Kang Yang-uk, Comrade Kye Ung-tae, comrade Yun Ki-pok and personages concerned Cho Yong-kuk and Kim Kyong-yul.

On hand was Lu Chih-hsien, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to our country.

PLAN ON SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

OW120845Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 12 Feb (KCNA)--A working plan for scientific cooperation for 1978-1979 between the academies of sciences of our country and Hungary was signed in Budapest on February 2, according to a report.

The plan was signed upon authorization by Choe Hwa-chun, head of the delegation of the academy of sciences of our country, and Rank Istvan, head of the delegation of the academy of sciences of Hungary.

Plan With Czechoslovakia

OW120847Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 12 Feb (KCNA)--A working plan for scientific cooperation for 1978-1979 between the academies of sciences of our country and Czechoslovakia was signed in Prague on January 23, according to a report.

The plan was signed upon authorization by Choe Hwa-chun, head of the delegation of the academy of sciences of our country, and Vladimir Landa, head of the delegation of the academy of sciences of Czechoslovakia.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MONGOLIA--The DPRK Supreme People's Assembly has issued a decree appointing Comrade Kim I-hun ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Mongolian People's Republic. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 12 Feb 78 SK]

PAK TONG-CHIN DEPARTS ON WORLD TRIP 13 FEBRUARY

Outlines Talks with U.S., Japan

SK130317Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0255 GMT 13 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 13 Feb (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin said today that Pak Tong-son is expected to appear before concerned U.S. congressional committees around Feb. 25-26 for testimony on his role in the alleged Korean influence-buying scheme on Capitol Hill. He also expects the U.S. Congress to start deliberations of U.S. compensatory measures for the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from Korea next week, including an 800 million dollar arms transfer bill, the foreign minister told a press conference held before his departure for foreign capitals.

Minister Pak is to embark on an overseas trip this afternoon to visit Japan, the United States and European countries.

When he visits Washington early next month, Minister Pak said, he will have talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on overall Korea-U.S. relations and other matters of mutual concern. Now that the question of the Korean businessman's testimony before U.S. House panels has been solved, he said, awkward relations developed between the two countries in the wake of the Pak case will soon fade away.

As for the proposed three-way security cooperation arrangement among Korea, the United States and Japan, the minister said: The idea was being suggested at a private level. At present, the government is not giving any consideration to it.

It is now true that Japan has come to show a deep understanding of the Northeast Asian situation, Minister Pak added. During his visit to Japan which starts today, he said, he will make a wide-ranging contact with Japanese Diet and Government leaders to exchange views on northeast Asian security issues in connection with the planned U.S. troop phaseout. The minister said that when he meets with his Japanese counterpart Tuesday, he will also press for Japan's early ratification of the Korea-Japan joint continental shelf development agreement.

Itinerary Detailed

SK130838Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0830 GMT 13 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 13 Feb (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin embarked on a month-long tour of Japan, Europe and the United States today to have talks with his counterparts there and to preside over meetings of Korean diplomatic mission chiefs. Minister Pak went to Tokyo on the first leg of his trip, where he is to spend three days meeting with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and other Japanese Government leaders.

Pak will then proceed to France, Belgium and Britain, respectively, for talks with foreign ministers de Guiringaud, Henri Simonet and David Owen and other leaders of the three West European countries.

During his European stay scheduled for about two weeks, he is also to preside over a meeting of Korean diplomatic mission chiefs posted in the African and Arab regions to be held in Paris Feb. 17-19.

In London, he will chair a similar gathering of Korean envoys stationed in Europe for three days beginning Feb 27.

Pak will be in the United States for about a week beginning March 2, during which he is to confer with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on the Pak Tong-son case and the proposed compensatory measures Washington committed to Seoul in connection with the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from Korea. The Pak-Vance meeting is also expected to discuss ways to counter possible moves North Korea might make against South Korea at the United Nations this fall.

Accompanying the foreign minister in the tour are Assistant Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung for economic affairs, Director of the Foreign Ministry's international organizations Chong U-yong, and three directors heading the Asian, the European and the African and Arab bureaus.

Pak is scheduled to be back home around March 10.

CHOE KYU-HA WARNS AGAINST CAMPUS DISTURBANCES

SK110110Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0100 GMT 11 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 11 Feb (HAPTONG)--Premier Choe Kyu-ha today called on university authorities to do their best to ensure a sound campus atmosphere in which their students can devote themselves to academic pursuit. Premier Choe made the call at a meeting of university and college presidents held here today.

If the academic atmosphere is disturbed by reckless elements, Premier Choe warned, the government will resolutely control such activities to protect the majority of students who are. [as received]

At the same time, he went on, the government will throw its support behind the school authorities to help their efforts for student guidance. The mission of higher learning institutes is to serve as a source of cultural creation and to turn out people who will contribute to the national development, he said. The school authorities are expected to do all they can to create a sound academic atmosphere full of vitality, he added.

SPECIAL HOUSE SESSION TO CONVENE 25 FEBRUARY

SK130322Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0312 GMT 13 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 13 Feb (HAPTONG)--The ruling and opposition camps today agreed to open a 12-day special house session later this month to deal with overall state affairs. The agreement was made by floor leaders from the majority and minority parties, said Rep. Kim Yong-tae, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Republican Party.

Under the agreement, the house sitting begins on Feb. 25 with two out of the 12 days devoted to a cabinet interpellation on overall state affairs, Premier Choe Kyu-ha is to give a comprehensive report on the state affairs.

Kim also said the two camps agreed to hold another special house session before the regular National Assembly meeting to be convened in September.

SOVIET ARMY ANNIVERSARY PREPARATIONS UNDERWAY

Defense Popularization Month

OW121215Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1440 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Feb (MONTSAME)--A traditional month for popularizing defense tasks will begin in the MPR in a few days. During this period the country's working people will observe the 60th anniversary of the Soviet army and navy and the 57th anniversary of the creation of the MPA.

In this connection Lt Gen J. Jamyan, chairman of the Central Council of the MPR Society for Promotion of Defense, writes in today's UNEN that the glorious path of the USSR armed forces and the militant cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and the fraternal armies of the two countries will be the main topics of the mass political activities during the month. The Soviet armed forces, who heroically defended the October conquests, saved mankind from fascist enslavement and created the prerequisites for the formation of a world socialist system and the development of a movement for durable peace on earth and for national liberation struggles. Today they are a dependable guard of socialism and peace, writes J. Jamyan.

The program tasks of the MPRP include training the working people in the spirit of vigilance against any encroachments of imperialism and readiness to defend with arms the socialist motherland and the community of socialist countries. The Mongolian and Soviet armed forces, boundlessly loyal to the inviolable international friendship of their parties and peoples, stand shoulder to shoulder to guard the freedom, independence and prosperity of the MPR, Lt Gen J. Jamyan stressed.

D. Yondonduychir's Press Remarks

OW121217Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1835 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Feb (MONTSAME)--A press conference devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet armed forces was held at the officers club in the Mongolian capital today.

The press conference, organized by the MPR Ministry of Defense and the MPA Political Administration, was addressed by Lt Gen D. Yondonduychir, chief of the MPA Political Administration. He said: Defense of the revolutionary conquests became a direct practical task from the first days after the victory of the October Revolution. During the past 60 years the USSR armed forces defended the socialist conquests from repeated imperialist encroachments, passed the most severe tests with honor and won ever shining and unforgettable victories for mankind.

The speaker stressed: The Soviet armed forces--the basis of the joint armed forces of Warsaw pact organization--are now a dependable bulwark of peace, security, democracy and socialism. A great service has been rendered by the forerunner of world socialism, the Soviet Union, and its glorious, heroic armed forces in the achievement of the Mongolian people's freedom and independence, in defending and strengthening them and in creating and developing the MPA, D. Yondonduychir noted.

In conclusion the speaker described in detail the broad measures being taken in the country to mark the 60th anniversary of the valiant armed forces of the Soviet Union.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CEMA MEETING IN MOSCOW

OW121009Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1454 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Feb (MONTSAME)--A Mongolian delegation headed by M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, left here for Moscow today to attend a regular meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee. Seeing the delegation off at Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-Uhaa Airport were C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and other officials. Mr P. Makareyev, counselor-envoy of the Soviet Embassy in the MPR, was also present.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GDR COOPERATION MEETING

OW130619Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1831 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Feb (MONTSAME)--The delegation headed by D. Gombojab, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian side of the MPR-GDR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, returned home today. The delegation participated in the work of the eighth regular session of the MPR-GDR Intergovernmental Commission held in Berlin.

MAYDAR RETURNS FROM CEMA SCIENCE MEETING IN HAVANA

OW121007Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1455 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Feb (MONTSAME)--A delegation headed by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the MPR State Committee for Science and Technology, returned home today. The delegation participated in the work of the 18th meeting of the CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which was held in Havana.

FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS ON INDIAN PRESIDENT REDDY

OW080643Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0524 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Feb (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN reported that M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, who is on an official friendly visit in India, has paid a call on S. Reddy, president of the Republic of India.

CSSR PRESIDENT REPLIES TO TSEDENBAL GREETINGS

OW101203Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1810 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 February (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN prominently publishes the reply telegram sent by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the CSSR, thanking Comrade Y. Tsedenbal for the congratulatory message on the occasion of his birthday. The telegram particularly expresses confidence that the inviolable and all-round cooperation between the two countries, which is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to develop and deepen in the future in the interests of the people of both countries and in the interests of the world socialist community.

NE WIN'S UNION DAY MESSAGE REPORTED

BK120732Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 12 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Today, the 31st Union Day, President U Ne Win has sent a message calling on all our nationalities to resolutely strive, as an inherent duty, to insure national solidarity and the perpetuity of Burma. The message continues: Union Day is an occasion nobly commemorating the indestructibility of our spirit and the solidarity of our people of all nationalities. Through our glorious, historic tradition of solidarity, we were able (?to regain) our independence and sovereignty; and today, thanks to this solidarity, we have firmly maintained our independence and sovereignty.

It is our firm belief that national solidarity cannot be separated from independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; indeed, they are interrelated. Accordingly, it is vital for the people of all nationalities to strive resolutely for the perpetuity of the state and national solidarity. While doing this, it is also necessary to fulfill duties outlined in economic plans, whose objectives are raising the standard of living of all our nationalities; developing the national economy proportionately [in all sectors] under the planned economic system; establishing socialist production relations; and so forth.

The third 4-year economic plan will begin in the near future. During the first year of the third 4-year plan--1978-79--it is necessary to strive to utilize all the production forces at home; to promote exports; to expand investments; to giving priority to production in the agricultural, meat and fish, and forestry sectors; to increase paddy production and expand cultivation of oil-yielding crops; and to systematically combine and implement the periodic and regional economic plans.

At the same time, all saboteurs who are disrupting and destroying all the staff's positive tasks must be actively crushed as a national duty by the people and the armed forces.

BRIEFS

NEW NIGERIAN, INDONESIAN AMBASSADORS--Nigerian Ambassador designate to Burma J.O. Omolodun and Indonesian Ambassador designate to Burma, Lt Gen Wahono, presented their credentials to President U Ne Win on 10 February. The ceremonies were also attended by Director General of the President's Office Lt Col Aye Kyaw and Deputy Director of the Protocol Department U Tin Kyaw Hlaing. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 10 Feb 78 BK]

TIME-BOMB EXPLOSION--A time-bomb exploded on the upper deck of the Water Transport Corporation's ferryboat "Sidaw" which was carrying more than 200 passengers from Moulmein to Kyondo on 2 February. Two police escorts were killed and 37 others were injured, of whom 16 were hospitalized. [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 3 Feb 78 p 7 BK]

THAI FISHING BOAT CAPTURED--On 25 January, a Burmese gunboat seized a fishing boat that had intruded into the western part of Zadet Island from Thai territorial waters and poached fish. The boat, claimed to be owned by U Ali of Kawthaung, was carrying a large number of fishing nets, some equipment, ice blocks from Thailand and about 500 viss [1 viss equals 3.65 lbs] of fresh fish. Its nine crew members--all Burmese nationals--were arrested. [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 3 Feb 78 p 5 BK]

SRV BORDER CLASHES ON 6-8 FEBRUARY REPORTED

BK120030Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2314 GMT 11 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Along with sweet words such as "good will," "peaceful negotiations," "special friendship and solidarity with Cambodia" and "respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia" noisily clamored by the Vietnamese enemy every day, the Vietnamese continue to encroach against our territory and sabotage the Cambodian nation and people in the border regions regularly and more intensively. In fact, on 6, 7 and 8 February the Vietnamese aggressors fired 105 and 155 mm mortars and DK-106's in the most wanton and fascist manner at our people and mobile corps units peacefully harvesting rice inside our territory. During these 3 days the Vietnamese regularly fired hundreds of artillery shells into Cambodian territory from 0700 [0000 GMT] to 1700 [1000 GMT]. They bombarded Kompong Ampil, Trapeang Sla and Dong villages in Romeas Hek district, Chhak Popel [name as heard], Sangke, Chak and Pong Toek villages in Samraong district, Bavet and Prasat villages in Chantrea district, and (Veal Lngok) village in Kompong Chamlang commune, Svay Rieng district. Some rice in the fields in Koki Saom, Svay Rumpea, Thlok and Chhak Mtes villages was set on fire. However, in general we managed to protect the lives of our people.

This is the "good will to negotiate peacefully" displayed by the annexationist Vietnamese enemy. This is the true feature of the "special friendship," "special solidarity" and "respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia" demonstrated by the Vietnamese. No matter how sweet, the fine words of the Vietnamese cannot conceal their dark machinations and deceit. They cannot in the least deceive or confuse Cambodian or world public opinion which cherishes independence and justice.

SRV INCURSION INTO TAKEO REPORTED

BK120002Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2313 GMT 11 Feb 78 BK

[Text] On the morning of 11 February several units of the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy again insolently encroached on our territory at Kompong Krasang village in Kadh Andet district, Takeo Province. However, they met with a courageous counterattack by our heroic army south of Kompong Krasang village. The expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy was routed and forced to flee to his country, leaving behind 35 bodies. We also captured 57 Vietnamese soldiers alive.

This clearly shows that the Vietnamese enemy continues to encroach on our territory. Despite their call for "negotiations" and "friendship," the Vietnamese enemy still maintains his ambition to aggress against and annex Cambodia.

ARMY'S DEFENSE EFFORTS IN KIRIVONG, TAKEO CITED

BK120648Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Under the KCP's wise and correct leadership, our army in Kirivong district, like all units in the rest of the country, has matured rapidly in all fields--political, ideological and organizational--and in combat capability for the defense and construction of the country. It has drawn a clear line between friend and foe, led a sound, humble lifestyle and been most vigorous and resolved in fighting enemies of all stripes to defend forever the nation's independence, sovereignty, honor and territorial integrity.

At the end of 1977 and beginning of 1978 when the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese sent several divisions of his forces equipped with hundreds of sophisticated artillery pieces and tanks, and occasionally supported by aircraft, to invade our country, our army in Kirivong displayed outstanding deeds and feats while implementing the party's line on people's war in the most lively manner to fight and exterminate the enemy from Kirivong, as well as from the entire Takeo sector on 3 January 1978. Our army in Kirivong is boundlessly delighted at and appropriately proud of this great victory and is even more confident in the KCP's correct and clear-sighted leadership and in its own strength and that of its people.

However, our soliders have not let themselves become overjoyed; they have not relaxed their vigilance, for they clearly see that the Vietnamese have not abandoned their aggressive ambition to force Cambodia into an Indochinese federation under their control. With such a correct view our army in Kirivong, like our units in the rest of the country, continues fighting vigorously and courageously to defend forever national independence, sovereignty, honor, territorial integrity and self-reliance.

At present some of our revolutionary soliders are patrolling and remain ready to smash all enemy activities at the front with a constantly heightened revolutionary vigilance, while others are helping the cooperative people harvest rice and build and repair houses and shelters with perseverance and unconditional allegiance to the people.

Spurred by love for the nation, people, party and poverty-stricken class and being the most loyal instrument of the party's dictatorship, our army in Kirivong is determined to further sharpen its combat determination, as well as its determination to sacrifice everything to wipe out the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy--who continues daily acts of provocation to kill our people and destroy our property in the border regions, such as strafing, shelling and sending spies and commandoes to massacre our people in the most cruel and fascist manner--thereby defending the nation's independence, sovereignty, honor and territorial integrity forever.

ARMY SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDS O RANG, MONDOLKIRI

BK120622Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Like units throughout the country, our revolutionary army in O Rang district is made up of the sons and daughters of our poverty-stricken people. This army was born in the roaring flames of the revolutionary war under the KCP's leadership. For this reason, this army is most determined and courageous in smashing enemies of all stripes and in liberating the nation and people in all revolutionary eras.

When the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese sent many of their best units to invade O Rang's territory at the end of 1977 and beginning of 1978, our army in this district energetically implemented the party's line on people's war and successfully expelled the Vietnamese. This was another great victory scored by our army in O Rang, as well as our army and people throughout the country, following the great 17 April 1975 victory. Through this initial victory over the Vietnamese, our army has gained many good experiences in implementing the party's line on people's war in order to more effectively fight and exterminate enemies of all stripes and defend Democratic Cambodia.

However, despite such a victory they have not let themselves become self-satisfied and complacent and fall into appeasement [santipheap niyom] and subjectivism [attanomat niyom]. On the contrary, they are continuing to heighten their revolutionary vigilance and are ready to fight and exterminate the enemy and unconditionally make sacrifices for the nation and people. They clearly maintain that the Vietnamese enemy has refused to abandon his deception and strategy to encroach upon and swallow Cambodia.

At present, the Vietnamese continue to encroach upon, shell and strafe our people engaged in peaceful labor to maximize production and build the country, and stealthily send spies and commandoes to carry out espionage and sabotage aimed at butchering our people and destroying our property in the border regions.

As the best sons and daughters of the Cambodian people and as the most loyal tool of the KCP's dictatorship, in all their revolutionary tasks both at the front and in the rear our army in O Rang constantly maintains revolutionary vigilance with responsibility and remains ready to smash all aggressive, expansionist and annexationist activities and machinations, including the criminal acts of looting and destruction perpetrated by the Vietnamese enemy, in order to defend forever the territory of their district, national independence, sovereignty, honor and mastery and self-reliance of our nation and people.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES U.S. 'TWO KOREAS' POLICY

BK110302Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Feb 78 BK

[11 February Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement]

[Text] On 1 February 1978 the government of the DPRK issued a memorandum energetically denouncing the undisguised plot to perpetuate the division of Korea by the imperialists, including U.S. imperialists. The latter want cross recognition of the Pak Chong-hui regime and North Korea by socialist and capitalist countries, as well as the simultaneous or separate entry into the United Nations of North and South Korea. As a consequence of this plot, Korea would remain divided forever.

The memorandum says: Anyone who respects the interests of the Korean people and desires peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification should not discuss the question of recognizing the Pak Chong-hui regime--an instrument of U.S. colonialist policies--but reject its divisive machinations and support and encourage the just struggle of the South Korean people for the democratization of society and national reunification. The simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations, or the separate admission of the Pak Chong-hui regime, is an attempt to legitimize Korea's division.

The DPRK Government has consistently stated that Korea should not enter the UN before its reunification. The DPRK Government's just position fully reflects the unanimous desire of all the Korean people to prevent the premanent division of their country and achieve reunification of their fatherland.

The Government of Democratic Cambodia resolutely opposes the criminal, undisguised plot of the imperialists, including U.S. imperialists, that attempts to perpetuate Korea's division through the "cross recognition of North Korea and the Pak Chong-hui puppet regime by socialist and capitalist countries" and the "simultaneous entry by both parts of Korea or separate admission of the Pak Chong-hui puppet regime into the United Nations."

The Government of Democratic Cambodia opposes the opportunist view that puppet Pak Chong-hui is wielding power in South Korea. Actually, U.S. imperialism has long imposed its colonialist yoke on South Korea, placed under a fascist militarist authority made up of the U.S. imperialist forces. As for the Pak Chong-hui regime, it is nothing more than an out-and-out tool of U.S. imperialism.

The evil intention of U.S. imperialism in maneuvering for the perpetual division of Korea is to preserve its colonialist yoke on South Korea and to maintain and consolidate its military bases in order to serve its aggressive policies. The obstacles to Korea's reunification are none other than the policies of aggression and intervention against Korea and of splitting Korea into two parts as followed by U.S. imperialism and its supporters, as well as their attempt to continue their control over South Korea.

At present, in addition to the increasingly cruel and fascist suppression of the people perpetrated by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, U.S. imperialism has taken many abominable measures to consolidate its military bases and its colonialist regime in South Korea, to prolong its control over South Korea.

In order to settle the Korean issue, these obstacles should be eliminated. Therefore, U.S. imperialism must end its "two Koreas" policy, cease its interference, intervention and aggression against Korea, withdraw all its forces and armaments including nuclear weapons, from South Korea, and allow the Korean people to resolve the Korean question independently and peacefully without foreign interference of any kind.

The courageous and victorious struggle of the Korean people under the wise leadership of their venerated, beloved great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song, aims at realizing independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their own country and the right to manage their own destiny. The struggle of the fraternal Korean people has also greatly contributed to the cause of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and self-determination of oppressed peoples, the peoples of peace and justice-loving countries and the peoples of the nonaligned and Third World countries.

For this reason, the Korean people's struggle and the DPRK Government's reasonable stand on the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean fatherland have received active support from these peoples and countries.

The people and Government of Democratic Cambodia resolutely side with the fraternal people and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and support the cause of independently and peacefully reunifying the Korean fatherland according to the three-point principle and five-point directives set forth by Comrade President Kim Il-song, the venerated, beloved great leader of the entire Korean people.

No machinations can stop the victorious advance of the Korean people toward achieving reunification of their fatherland.

Phnom Penh, 11 February 1978

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR HANDS OVER COMMODITY AID 10 FEBRUARY

BK120932Y Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 12 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 12 Feb (KPL)--The State Planning Commission of Laos on February 10 held a ceremony to receive 60 tons of commodities given as aid to Laos by the Government of the People's Republic of Hungary. The aid consignment had been airlifted to Vientiane.

Present at the ceremony were Ma Khaikhamphithoun, chairman of the commission, and representatives from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Public Health of Laos and other officials concerned. Bela Berzei, Hungarian ambassador to Laos, and other officials of the Hungarian Embassy were also at the ceremony.

Ma Khaikhamphithoun expressed deep thanks to the party, the government and the people of Hungary for this assistance. In his reply, Ambassador B. Berzei wished the time-honoured friendship between the two countries further development.

USSR ENVOY ORGANIZES VIENTIANE RALLY TO MARK SOVIET ARMY DAY

BK120804Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Feb 78 BK

[Text] On the evening of 10 February at the Odeon Rama Theater in Vientiane capital, Podolskiy, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDR, organized a rally to mark the 60th founding anniversary of the Red Army. Attending the rally were Sali Vongkhamkao, minister in charge of the premier's office; Sisavat Keobounphan, minister attached to the premier's office and chief of the LPLA General Staff; Saman Vignaket, vice minister of national defense and director of the LPLA General Political Department; several other ministers and vice ministers; and a large number of cadres and combatants. A number of ambassadors and military attaches of the socialist countries were also invited to the rally.

At the rally, Podolskiy read a report on the growth and expansion of the Red Army. He said: The Red Army and the Soviet people defeated fascism and created unprecedented favorable conditions for people in various countries to rise up to seize power and march along the common path of an epochal struggle. In particular, they have the duty of defending and safeguarding the territorial integrity of the USSR. But in general, they must fight for peace, independence, democracy and socialism and safeguard the fruits of the proletarian revolution in the world. He noted: CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev pledged at the 25th CPSU Congress that the CPSU would do everything possible to provide the Red Army with adequate, modern, powerful equipment.

The rally participants also watched a movie on the liberation struggle depicting the activities of the strong (?railroad) division, both during the war and at present.

SOVIET OLYMPIC OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON COMMITTEE'S VISIT

BK111036Y Vientiane KPL in English 0953 GMT 11 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 11 Feb (KPL)--G. M. Ragunskiy, vice chairman of the 1978 Olympic Committee, yesterday held a press conference in Vientiane on the 1978 Olympics to be held in Moscow. [dates as received]

After telling newsmen about the Soviet Union's preparations for the Olympics to be held for the first time in a socialist country, Ragunskiy said he was glad to meet Phoumi Vongvichit, vice premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs of Laos. He said the Soviet Union would do its best to let the Lao national flag fly at the Moscow Olympics. He stressed that the Soviet Union would create favourable conditions for Lao sportsmen to participate in the Olympics.

He said that the Soviet Union had decided to exempt Lao sportsmen training in the Soviet Union from charges, and to send coaches and sports gear and books to Laos.

DEFENSE MINISTER THANKS SOVIET COUNTERPART FOR GREETINGS

BK120940Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 11 Feb 78 BK

[8 February message of thanks from Defense Minister Khantai Siphandon to Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dimitry Ustinov]

[Text] Vientiane, 8 February 1978

Comrade D. Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union and defense minister of the USSR, Moscow

Beloved Comrade Minister:

I was overwhelmingly happy to receive your message of greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 29th founding anniversary of the LPLA. On behalf of the cadres and combatants in the entire LPLA and in my own name, I should like to express many thanks to you, comrade, and to convey through you our thanks and profound militant solidarity and friendship to all cadres and combatants in the fraternal Soviet armed forces.

Your message of greetings and congratulations constitutes a great encouragement to the cadres and combatants in the LPLA, and serves to further strengthen the profound militant solidarity and friendship between the armies and peoples of Laos and the USSR for the sake of mutual interest and the peace and security of the world.

Respected Comrade Minister, I should like to wish you and the fraternal Soviet armed forces greater achievements in organizing the celebration of the forthcoming 60th founding anniversary of the Red Army.

With revolutionary regards,

[Signed] Khantai Siphandon, vice premier and national defense minister of the LPDR and commander in chief of the LPLA.

BRIEFS

HEALTH AID FROM GDR--Vientiane, 9 Feb --Dieter Jarck, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Laos, on February 7 handed the Public Health Ministry of Laos, a quantity of teaching aids for medical students. The consignment, presented by the Public Health Ministry of the GDR, was received by Souk Vongsak, minister of public health of Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0932 GMT 9 Feb 78 BK]

FRENCH MEDICAL BOOKS--Vientiane, 9 Feb --Michel Gustin, cultural and technical attache of the French Embassy, on January 27 handed 360 books published by France on electro-medical examinations to the Lao Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs. The books were conveyed through the Lao Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0933 GMT 9 Feb 78 BK]

CAMBODIAN INTRUSION IN SI SA KET REPORTED

BK110204Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 11 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpt] According to the Information Office of the Supreme Command, on 6 February at (?1700) hours about 50 Cambodian soldiers from Preah Vihear trespassed into Thai soil and attacked a border aptrol operational outpost at Kantharalak district, Si Sa Ket Province, with rockets and other weapons. The Border Patrol police had thus made a return firing. The attackers retreated after a 3-hour clash. No casualties were reported on the Thai side, but 10 houses of the authorities and a building of the Border Patrol Police platoon 1 and 3 trailers had been damaged, and so far no report on the Cambodian side was made.

KHMER ROUGE-AIDED TERRORISTS ATTACK BORDER VILLAGE

BK111415Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 11 Feb 78 BK

[Text] On 9 February at 1800, a combined force of approximately 300 terrorists and Khmer Rouge encircled Paet-Um village, Tambon Duang Pradit, Nam Yun district, Ubon Ratchathani Province. They fired RPG rockets and directed gunfire into the village, whose population is about 400. Eighteen Territorial Defense Volunteers and members of the Thai Village Protection Volunteer Program resisted for over 2 hours, but were overwhelmed by the enemy and forced to withdraw, along with a number of the villagers, to Ban Paet Um municipal school.

The terrorists and Khmer Rouge forces then took over the village and abducted about 300 people, including women and children. They also seized 50 buffaloes and a large quantity of personal property and food supplies. They then headed for Phnom Dong Lek hill on the Thai-Cambodian border. Heavy fighting continued throughout the night.

After being informed of the fighting, the provincial authorities sent reinforcements consisting of 200 troops and Border Patrol Policemen. The terrorists and Khmer Rouge were later forced to retreat. Four Territorial Defense Volunteers and members of the Thai Village Protection Voluntary Program as well as one Border Patrol Policeman were killed in the fighting. The provincial authorities provided preliminary relief for the people. The director general of the Public Welfare Department radioed the northeast office of the Public Disaster Relief Aid Center in Knon Kaen Province asking it to immediately send a mobile unit to help victims of the attack. The mobile unit arrived today.

POST Report

BK110456Y Bangkok POST in English 11 Feb 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Ubon Ratchathani--A band of 300 local communist insurgents supported by some Khmer Rouge soldiers attacked an isolated village in Nam Yun district last Thursday, killing two defence volunteers and a woman, burning down some houses and taking several villagers as hostages. Informed sources said that about 30 defence volunteers of Ban Paet-Um in Tambon Nonpradit put up a stiff resistance against the attackers, but finally retreated.

Two defenders identified as Chaldem Wilanon and Lai Buathong and Chaldem's wife, Mrs. Su, were killed by the communist gunfire during the clash. The insurgents later abducted several villagers and herded them toward the Dong Rak Mountain in the tri-border area. The fate of the hostages was not know.

PAPERS COMMENT ON RELATIONS WITH CAMBODIA, BORDER INCIDENTS

THAI RAT Editorial

BK111222Y Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 11 Feb 78 p 3 BK

[Editorial: "Cambodian Border Harassment"]

[Text] At least two border incidents have occurred since the Thai foreign minister paid a good will visit to Cambodia. This visit ended with statements by the Thai and Cambodian foreign ministers that cited efforts by the two countries to reach various agreements, including one on the exchange of ambassadors. This signifies Cambodia's good will toward Thailand. The two aforementioned incidents were committed by soldiers, but it is not certain whether they were Cambodian Government soldiers or other soldiers whose purpose is to rekindle the Thai-Cambodian conflict. One of the incidents saw a Border Patrol Police outpost in Buriram attacked. In the other, an official installation in Aranyaprathet district was shelled on 9 February causing several casualties. If allowed to continue, these types of incidents might again lead to a deterioration in the border situation. Before doing anything else, the two countries must investigate the real causes of these incidents. It must be ascertained whether rash action on the part of the two countries' border officials precipitated the incidents or whether they were deliberate efforts by other elements aimed at fostering conflict between the Thai and Cambodian governments.

A weekly publication recently disclosed that not long ago some arms were seized along the Cambodian border. The publication's own investigation linked these weapons with the Khmer Serei's anti-Cambodian activities. The Khmer Serei movement has been the cause of suspicion and displeasure to the Cambodian Government for quite some time. Our government must demonstrate to the Cambodian Government that it has no intention of supporting any dissident groups in the drive against that legitimate government. The Cambodian Government should also realize that Thailand's projected establishment of diplomatic relations with it constitutes recognition of the present administration as the legitimate government of Democratic Cambodia.

All problems can be solved if the parties are sincere and seriously want to solve them. If the border conflict between Cambodia and Thailand is not resolved, the aspirations of both countries for peace in this region can not materialize. It would be regrettable if continued border incidents were allowed to jeopardize prospects for other forms of cooperation between both countries. The statements by the Thai and Cambodian foreign ministers show their positive desire for neighborly trade and economic cooperation for the mutual benefit of both countries. The above-mentioned border incidents could prove to be a big obstacle to such cooperation, and future negotiations between the two countries could fail. Therefore, the two governments should review and solve all problems between them.

MATICHON Column

BK111248Y Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 8 Feb 78 p 4 BK

[Sutthichai Yun column: "Just a First Step"]

[Text] Since the 4-day visit to Phnom Penh by Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariya Kun, both sides have been closely watching the situation along the border, because events there will determine whether the negotiations in the Cambodian capital have improved relations between the two countries.

During the meeting in Phnom Penh, it was agreed that there was a "third party" trying to hinder dialog between the two governments. Furthermore, the talks did not focus on any particular subject so as to prevent the improved atmosphere from becoming soured again.

The "third party" that Thailand referred to might be the communists or insurgents who might be receiving support from certain elements on the other side of the border. The "third party" that Cambodia referred to might be the antigovernment Khmer Serei faction still in the border areas.

But what the Thai foreign minister described as the "satisfying success" of the visit of his 18-man delegation may not mean that agreement has been reached on demarcation. "The Cambodians said they had no reason to create border problems with us." That was the Thai foreign minister's explanation, which he was sure amounted to an assurance that both sides would move toward normalized relations.

One obvious result of this visit is the confirmation by both sides that they will abide by the five-point principle of peaceful coexistence as outlined in the 30 October 1975 joint communique, along with Cambodia's confirmation of its readiness to trade with Thailand through Koh Sadech Island. But in the two sessions of official talks in Phnom Penh between the Thai and Cambodian representatives (each lasted for about 2 hours) and in the private conversations between Foreign Minister Uppadit and Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary, the Cambodians did not give any details on measures they might take to prevent border incidents from recurring. Not even the broad outlines of any agreement on demarcation was discussed. A Thai official in the group visiting Phnom Penh said, "They told us that the demarcation issue is much less important than an expression of sincerity toward each other."

The Thai ambassador to Vientiane and his Cambodian counterpart may continue to serve as the contacts for detailed negotiations between the two countries until the border liaison office at Aranyaprathet has been revived to operate in a systematic manner. Probably, the Cambodians will then be willing to receive telephone calls at their office.

The success mentioned by Foreign Minister Uppadit is only the foundation for the future, it is not the solution to the problems between the two countries. However, at least there is now an agreement that mechanisms will be set up for the future to make possible a timely solution to any problem between the two neighboring countries before it develops into a tragedy for border residents.

Diplomacy has advanced one more step, even if it is only "mutual expressions of sincerity." Much still remains for the two countries to do. No rules have been written; there is only an agreement that neither side must step over the line and that there must be no third party to act as referee. Both sides may know full well where the obstacle is but the acid test will be their ability to keep the third party from interfering in their relations and not to keep using it as an excuse in the future.

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT RAHMAN STOPS IN BANGKOK EN ROUTE SYDNEY

BK130206Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 12 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The king graciously assigned Mr Kan Itsarasena na Ayutthaya, royal household secretary, to be his representative in welcoming and seeing off the president of Bangladesh at the Air Force Command, Don Muang Airport, at 1330 on 12 February. The Bangladesh president stopped over in Thailand en route to Canberra, Australia, to attend the Commonwealth heads of government meeting.

Meets With Kriangsak

BK130208Y Bangkok POST in English 13 Feb 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Bangladesh President Gen Ziaur Rahman made a one and a half hour stopover at Don Muang Airport yesterday on his way to attend the regional conference of Commonwealth heads of states which will begin today in Australia. During the stopover General Rahman was greeted by Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun and senior government officials.

According to informed sources the two leaders held discussions on bilateral cooperation between the two countries and cooperation in all aspects of joint ventures in fishing in the Bay of Bengal. They also talked about the air agreement reached between the two countries recently. The source said that the Thai prime minister will visit Bangladesh soon.

BURMA RELEASES 30 THAI FISHERMEN

BK110734Y Bangkok WORLD in English 11 Feb 78 p 2 BK

[Text] The Burmese Government has released a group of 30 Thai fishermen arrested in their territorial waters off Ranong coast late last year, an authoritative official at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told the WORLD this morning. Twenty-one of the fishermen have already returned to Thailand after completing their prison terms in Burmese jails.

KRIANGSAK DENIES WITHUN TO RETURN FROM JAPAN

BK060318Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 6 Feb 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan yesterday ruled out speculations made by some local newspapers that current superintendent of Thai students in Japan, Lt Gen Withun Yasawat, will return to take a top position in the Narcotics Control Board. It was earlier reported in several Thai-language newspapers that General Withun, who was abruptly moved to Japan shortly after the "Thammasat riot" on Oct 6, 1976, will be transferred back to Bangkok to take the post of secretary general of the Narcotics Control Board, replacing Mr Pramuk Sawatdimongkhon. "I affirm you that it is untrue. It's only a rumor," General Kriangsak told a huge throng of reporters during his visit to the northern province of Chiang Mai. General Withun's latest post before leaving for Japan was deputy army chief-of-staff.

THREE COMMUNIST CAMPS IN SOUTH SEIZED

BK130951Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 13 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Police sources in the southern province of Yala have reported the seizure of three communist jungle camps near the Thai-Malaysian border. Army troops and police are said to have captured the first camp where they found several communist documents and a tape recorder. Police said the security forces also seized two other camps stocked with large quantities of food. Sixteen communist suspects including one woman had been detained for questioning during the week.

About 2,000 troops and police launched a combined operation in Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat provinces last month. They had captured a total of 10 communist camps and arrested more than 120 suspects including some village schoolteachers and some women. The operations, supported by heavy artillery in the initial stages, were reported to be continuing in those three provinces.

NESDB REPORTS EXPORT INCREASE IN 1977

BK130210Y Bangkok POST in English 13 Feb 78 p 17 BK

[Text] Thailand exported around 70,616 billion baht worth of goods last year against 60,797 billion baht worth of products in 1976, an increase of 16 percent, according to the report of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB). Major export commodities last year were rice, tapioca products, sugar, maize, natural rubber, tin and pineapple, the NESDB said. Last year's exports of rice and pineapple increased drastically. Earning over 13 billion baht and 1 billion baht in foreign exchanges respectively. Thailand exported a record high of 2.88 million tons of rice last year, the NESDB said, adding that the FOB price (Bangkok) of every grade of Thai rice increased substantially compared to 1976. The 5 percent parboiled and the 100 percent first grade rice increased by an average of US\$43 and US\$20 per ton respectively last year, the NESDB cited as an example.

Exports of tapioca products last year hit 3.87 million tons worth over 7.55 billion baht. Exports of sugar last year also increased from 1.12 million tons in 1976 to 1.65 million tons despite the decrease in the London price from 5,592 baht per ton in 1976 to 4,083 baht. Exports of maize decreased both in volume and value during 1977 over 1976. Thailand shipped out 1.52 million tons of maize worth 3.272 billion baht last year against 2.38 million tons exported during 1976, the report said, adding that the Chicago price for maize last year averaged US\$87.76 per ton.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING MALAYSIAN AMBASSADOR--Abdul Rahman bin Jalal, the Malaysian ambassador to Thailand, called on Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan at Government House today to bid farewell upon completion of his assignment in Thailand. He will become his country's ambassador to the PRC. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Feb 78 BK]

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES--Deputy Under Secretary of State of the Interior Ministry Pol Maj Gen Sisak Thammarak has disclosed that there are now 99,311 refugees in Thailand--82,665 from Laos, 14,829 from Cambodia and 1,817 from Vietnam. In addition, 589 refugees have arrived in Songkhla and 637 in Chanthaburi Province by boat, but they are not being given refugee status, he said. [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 2 Feb 78 pp 1, 16 BK]

WORLD BANK LOANS--Elaborating on the project for the improvement of the agricultural extension system here in Thailand, the Director General of the Department of Agricultural Extension Mr Yutti Sarikaphuti revealed that the project has been in operation with World Bank assistance since 1975. The assistance has been in the form of experts who have come to set up an improved agricultural extension system for agricultural development in 33 provinces, the implementation of the project cost 1.130 billion baht [figure as heard] of which 550 million came as a loan from the World Bank, 60 million came in a loan from US aid and 570 million baht came from the national budget. This project will run from 1977 to 1981. The World Bank will send experts here in April to conduct a feasibility survey on this project and to hold negotiations with Thai Government and bank authorities on loans for the implementation of the extended projects. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK]

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AT PHUKET--The Aviation Department on 3 February signed a contract with a local construction firm to expand the airfield in Phuket Province in order to turn it into an international airport by the end of next year. The work will be completed in 650 days and will cost 141 million baht. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK]

NHAN DAN 'COMMENTATOR' ON SOLVING SRV-CAMBODIA BORDER ISSUE

OW130735Y Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 13 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Feb (VNA)--"The Vietnamese people are prepared to solve the border dispute with Kampuchea as quickly as possible," says NHAN DAN today in an article signed "The Commentator."

The article says: "Always holding high the banners of national independence and socialism, the Communist Party of Vietnam considers the Vietnamese revolution part and parcel of the world revolution. We fight for our own independence and freedom while contributing to the fight for the liberation of other nations and of progressive mankind as a whole.

"For almost half a century, the Vietnamese people have united with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples waging a great struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism.

"Following the complete liberation of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, we were elated at the splendid prospects for the fraternal friendship binding the three peoples in the new stage. However, since early May 1975 the Kampuchean authorities have sent their armed forces to attack Vietnam's territory, killing Vietnamese people, showing more and more clearly a hostile attitude, and systematically rejecting all proposals made by the Vietnamese party and government.

"Nonetheless, the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in December 1976 reiterated its unswerving policy toward the two fraternal neighbouring countries, and set the long-term orientation for our actions as follows: 'To endeavour to preserve and develop the special relationship between the Vietnamese people and the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, strengthen the militant solidarity, mutual trust, long-term cooperation and mutual assistance in all fields in accordance with the principles of complete equality, respect for each other's legitimate interests, so that the three countries, which have been associated with each other in the struggle for national liberation, will be forever associated with each other in the building and defence of their respective countries, for the sake of each other's independence and prosperity.'

The paper continues: "We hold that the principle of complete equality, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and respect for each other's legitimate interests is a correct basis for establishing good friendly relations, or at least, normal relations between nations. Based on this principle, the four-point policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Government with regard to Southeast Asian countries is recording increasingly better results.

"Our stand towards Vietnam-Kampuchea relations is the stand of proletarian internationalism and also the stand of solidarity for the non-aligned countries' movement against imperialism, the stand of all peoples and forces loving freedom and justice and attached to world peace and security, which is expressed in the United Nations Charter. That stand is firmly based on and deeply rooted in the history of united struggle of the two peoples against imperialism and in the identity of views on the future long-term and genuine interests that friendship can bring to these peoples, in their defence of independence and freedom and their building of their respective homelands to make them prosperous, according to their own way.

"For that very reason, our government's undertaking to solve problems concerning Vietnam-Kampuchea relations is consistent and realistic. The SRV statement of December 31, 1977 and its appendices clearly show that although the Kampuchean authorities have persistently rejected Vietnam's proposals and sent armed forces for repeated attacks along the border, thus encroaching more and more seriously on our country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Vietnamese side has persistently preserved the solidarity between the two peoples, and has many times taken the initiative to make practical, fair and reasonable proposals aimed at putting an end to the conflicts and promptly and amicably solving the border issue and problems concerning the relations between the two countries.

"These proposals, however, have not materialised due to the Kampuchean authorities' ill will. In May 1976, they suspended the preparatory meeting being held in Phnom Penh to prepare for a meeting of leaders of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Communist Party of Kampuchea scheduled for June that year as agreed upon by the two parties. They rejected the proposal of June 7, 1977 of the VCP Central Committee and the SRV Government for an early summit meeting between the two parties and governments.

"They have rejected our government's initiative expounded in the December 31, 1977 statement proposing that the two sides meet as early as possible at any level so as to solve the border issue between the two countries together. They have responded to our government's proposal of February 5, 1978 by more blatant attacks and violations of our territory and by escalated slanders and gross insults.

Analysing the new, three-point proposal of the SRV Government, NHAN DAN says: "To prevent further conflicts between the two sides, we have proposed that the armed forces of each party shall be stationed within their respective territory 5 kilometres from the border. Why don't the Kampuchean authorities accept that proposal? Do they fear that by so doing they will no longer have conditions to encroach upon our territory and attack our people while falsely accusing us of violating their border? The Kampuchean authorities have sent armed forces for attacks deep in our territory all along the border, committing more and more barbarous crimes against our people, while throwing mud at us, alleging that the SRV has committed aggression against Kampuchea, interfered in Kampuchea's internal affairs, carried out subversive activities against Kampuchea, and tried to force it into a Vietnam-dominated 'Indochinese federation', and so on.

"Our government has proposed that the two sides meet at once to discuss and conclude a treaty in which they will undertake to respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, to refrain from aggression, from the use of force or the threat to use force in their relations with each other, from interference in each other's internal affairs, and from subversive activities against each other, to treat each other on an equal footing, and to live in peace and friendship in a good neighbourly relationship.

"Our government has also proposed that the two sides sign 'a treaty on the border question on the basis of respect for each other's territorial sovereignty within the existing border.' If the Kampuchean authorities sincerely believe in their own words when accusing the Vietnamese side, then why do they reject a commitment by the two sides aimed at preventing the recurrence of what they have accused? Do they fear that such a treaty would tie their hands in their attempts to continue their policy of fanning national enmity and their attacks on our territory?

"Or do the Kampuchean authorities still worry about anything? We have taken the initiative to propose for international supervision. Our government has proposed that 'the two sides shall reach agreement on an appropriate form of international guarantee and supervision.'

"Thus, the SRV Government's policy and attitude clearly and unequivocally shows its desire to quickly solve problems related to the Vietnam-Kampuchea relations. Our goodwill is unquestionable. Broad sections of world opinion have more and more clearly understood and more and more warmly supported our government's proposal. Together with the Vietnamese people, all people attached to Vietnam-Kampuchea friendship and to peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole are longing for a positive response or any other creative initiative from the Kampuchean authorities if the latter really think that the Vietnamese Government's proposals are not yet perfect and that they have more realistic initiatives."

NHAN DAN concludes: "The Vietnamese people want to settle the border issue with Kampuchea as quickly as possible. However, the Kampuchean authorities have persistently rejected all our proposals. If they persist in refusing negotiations, and in insulting and attacking us, then they can by no means hide their true colours. Everybody will clearly see that they are dead set about pursuing a dark policy against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and against the Vietnam-Kampuchea friendship and are deliberately sapping the tradition of solidarity between the peoples in this peninsula, solidarity which has been built and fostered by flesh and blood."

REMARKS BY CAMBODIAN SPOKESMAN IN PRC TERMED 'IRRESPONSIBLE'

OW111205Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A spokesman for the Kampuchean Embassy in Peking has said that the proposals raised by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in its 5 February statement regarding the relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea were no novelty.

In a statement to ANSA on 10 February, the spokesman declared that Vietnam's proposals were nothing more than an attempt to intimidate Kampuchea and fool world public opinion. He even claimed that the root cause of the present situation between Vietnam and Kampuchea originated from Vietnam's policy of intimidation, subversion, aggression and annexation, from Vietnam's scheme to press Kampuchea into an Indochinese federation and from Vietnam's chauvinist ideology toward Kampuchea. This irresponsible statement of the Kampuchean spokesman is obviously aimed at avoiding public pressure in the world for the Kampuchean side to respond to Vietnam's fair and reasonable proposals and to sit down for negotiations in a spirit of brotherly friendship to peacefully solve the border problem between the two countries.

As everyone knows, after Kampuchea unilaterally made the border issue public, slanderously charged Vietnam and distorted the border situation, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Government in its 31 December 1977 statement solemnly affirmed its unswerving policy which is to firmly preserve and develop the friendly relationship and traditional solidarity which had been built with the blood of the peoples of the two countries. It also sent its proposals to the Kampuchean side to find a negotiated settlement to the border issue on the basis of mutual respect of each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Loyal to that principled policy and to concretize its just stand, on 5 February the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Government made public a three-point proposal in order to satisfactorily solve the border dispute. That good will and just stand have been warmly approved by world public opinion and regarded as a great initiative, a genuine proposal and the basis for a settlement to the conflict in the spirit of family cooperation through negotiations.

It is safe to say that a broad section of the world public has unanimously demanded the Kampuchean side to promptly and actively respond to the fair and reasonable proposals of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. This is why those irresponsible claims by the spokesman for the Kampuchean ambassador are a stern and brazen provocation to the conscience and sentiment of progressive public opinion all over the world.

By slandering Vietnam, the spokesman for the Kampuchean Embassy wants to divert attention from the extremely barbarous crimes committed by Kampuchean armed forces against the Vietnamese people inside the Vietnamese territory and along the border. That slanderous statement is also part of a plot to deceive the Kampuchean people, incite national hatred and sidetrack the Kampuchean people's attention from the ruthless and barbarous policy applied by the Phnom Penh authorities.

In a nutshell, the [word indistinct] statement of the spokesman for the Kampuchean Embassy in Peking indicates a sense of irresponsibility toward the people of Kampuchea, Vietnam and progressive people all over the world.

HANOI-BASED ENVOYS VISIT SOUTH CAMBODIAN BORDER

OW101900Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1825 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Feb. (AFP)--Envoys of 26 countries accredited here, including those of the Soviet Union, Britain, Japan, Sweden and India, are visiting the south of Vietnam, it was learned here today. It is not clear at the moment whether the visit, which has not been officially announced, is a holiday trip or a tour of the border area between Vietnam and Cambodia where clashes have erupted.

Others among the 26 ambassadors, charges d' affaires and embassy first secretaries taking part are said to be envoys of Australia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Burma, the Philippines and Pakistan. Six countries, including Finland and Algeria, have declined the invitation for the trip because of the absence of their heads of mission here and lack of diplomatic staff. Representatives from France, China and Mexico are not taking part in the trip, which is due to end tomorrow.

Jakarta Radio Reports Visit

BK121604Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 12 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Ambassadors and diplomats in Vietnam from 26 countries--including Indonesia, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, Japan and India--are visiting the Vietnam-Cambodia border areas under dispute between the two countries. Also among the ambassadors and diplomats of the 26 countries are representatives from the Philippines, Burma, Pakistan, Sweden, Australia and Malaysia. Finland and Israel [as heard] declined to accept the invitation.

It appears that Vietnam wants the foreign representatives to see the situation in the Vietnamese-Cambodian border areas from close quarters and review Vietnam's appeal to end the conflict. As reported, Cambodia has so far refused to negotiate and has accused Vietnam of continuing attacks on its territory.

HANOI STATION CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON HIS VISIT TO BORDER

OW121649Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Station correspondent (Xuan Ngan) report on visit to Song Lam Infantry Division on southwestern border--date not given; read by announcer]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Our car stopped at a border village. Looking at the ripe ricefields basking in the early spring sunlight, I felt some pain in my heart. Four months ago, this village was very crowded and bustling with school children, and with large numbers of three-wheeled vehicles, passenger buses, scooters and bicycles traveling along this road where I was standing. But today the road was deserted. Beyond those ricefields is Cambodian soil, where not single figure could be seen.

A guerrilla combatant told me that at midnight on 24 September 1977, Cambodian troops crossed the border into this village and broke into every house to massacre all the people and that he was the only survivor of his family. Such crimes are still being committed by Cambodian troops. Every day, Vietnamese villages are shelled and Cambodian troops are dispatched to pillage. Such criminal acts were committed not only at this village but along the southwestern border from Dac Lac, Song Be and Tay Ninh to Ha Tien and Phu Quoc.

All the border defenders I met told me: We have shown patience and self-restraint in our friendship with the Cambodian people. But the more we restrain ourselves, the farther Cambodian troops cross the boundary, and we are compelled to fight back to protect our fatherland's territorial integrity, our people's peaceful endeavors and even the close friendship between the two nations. We all hope that the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia will unite and assist each other in building a prosperous and powerful fatherland.

We respect Cambodia's independence and territorial sovereignty and the Cambodians must also respect our country's independence and territorial sovereignty. Our combatants cannot make concessions. If the Cambodian troops continue to encroach on our territory and massacre our people, our combatants are ready to counterattack to protect every inch of our sacred soil.

LETTER OF VPA SOLDIER FIGHTING AT CAMBODIAN BORDER CITED

BK101625Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 8 Feb 78 BK

[Letter from "(Vinh Khanh), an armed security combatant in the southwestern jungle and mountain border region of the fatherland," to one of his former unit comrades--date not given]

[Excerpts] Dear (Trang), I am writing this letter to you after returning from a year-end border operation.

This year the atmosphere of spring in the border region makes me feel unusually excited. The trees in the jungle have sprouted new leaves. Standing on high point 712, it seems to me that the southwestern border region of the fatherland has taken on a new, singularly beautiful appearance.

The sky over the fatherland's beloved border region was blue and clear, but the lives of the people in (Bau Nau) village, which was our destination, were being threatened. Our night operation in the border area was full of difficulties and hardships but not without joy. The young soldiers were talkative. A pun-lover among them remarked: It is pitch-black, so we should grow black beans.

(Mai Xuan Ta), (Luu Hai Bien), (Nguyen Van Da), (Le Doan Loc) and (Le Van Nam)--the five marksmen of our unit who have recorded outstanding achievements in maintaining border security in the recent past--have been recommended for the Military Exploit Order, Third Class. They are natives of different places--from Viet Bac and Tay Bac to the Mekong Delta rich with alluvial soil. All of them are very young.

In our last fight to punish the Cambodian armed forces for perpetrating crimes against our compatriots, the village guerrillas fought very valiantly; in one night, they repelled 10 waves of raids by the land-grabbers. (Ta) used various types of weapons with proficiency and coped with the situation in a very resourceful fashion. Using hand grenades, he firmly held on to his defense position. (Luu Hai Bien) and his cell made a direct thrust right into the middle of the formation of the land-grabbing troops, fighting all the way and rescued a 7-year old girl. Meanwhile, the cells led by (Da) and (Nam) provided effective fire-support for many combat spearheads to carry out their missions.

The next morning in (Bau Nau), together with the people and friendly units, we promptly launched an operation to track down the clandestine saboteurs. Some comrades were trembling with fever but none of them gave up. After a few days and nights of operations, we tracked down and captured these clandestine saboteurs, insuring safety for the local people to joyfully make preparations for welcoming the new spring.

Dear (Trang), I also want you to know that our border defense post has been awarded the Military Exploit Order, First Class, by the National Assembly and the government on the occasion of the new year for its achievements in maintaining security on the border of the fatherland.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN CITES DECEMBER REPORT ON CAMBODIAN CRIMES

OW121159Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] The army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN has printed a serial report signed by its correspondent from the border area facing Kampuchea. The report is written by (Hong Phuong) who once covered the anti-U.S. resistance war in this very area. At that time, he had a good chance of working with the Kampuchean comrades just where he is now witnessing the monstrous crimes committed by the Kampuchean forces against the local inhabitants. The report is dated 7 December 1977.

The counterattack against the aggressor troops raged throughout the day. I was standing on the watchtower of the N border post, closely following the prongs of attack launched by the armed forces along the border. Looking through the binoculars, I could see that on many sectors the Kampuchean troops were being turned back.

Later I met a group of Vietnamese nationals who had just taken advantage of the Kampuchean troops' attack to cross the border behind them. [Words indistinct] this group of ragged and haggard older persons, children and women tell of their despair.

Mrs Tran Thi Nhat, a mother of two, told me: In the past few months many Vietnamese nationals have been killed. Our fellow countrymen are being subjected to a slow death. The Kampucheans have herded Vietnamese nationals from each district into separate, heavily guarded detention centers. All their property has been seized. Early this year there were about 20 families living in C area. Now only 30 persons survive. This morning, taking advantage of the movement of the Kampuchean troops, we broke out of the camp and ran into the fields. Many of us were shot dead by the Kampucheans. I and several others were lucky enough to make our way to the border and here we have arrived on Vietnamese soil.

Under the cover of the night, Kampuchean troops sneaked through the border to carry out their dark designs. But they were met with strong resistance. A Kampuchean battalion made a surprise attack on the Vietnamese outpost in many prongs, but they met with counterattack and had to withdraw across the frontier.

Our troops stationed along the border have heightened their vigilance and stand ready for combat to defend the country and people's life. Walking along the border line, I occasionally found leaflets brought by the Kampuchean troops on Tay Ninh soil. Some of the leaflets read: You should bear in mind that this is Kampuchea's land. Kampuchea's border extends as far as Saigon.

In some places, I saw signboards planted by the Kampucheans bearing the following provocative inscription: "Hello, Vietnamese friends. In this dry season, Division 3 will see you again." Division 3 is the foremost Kampuchean unit which has committed innumerable crimes against the Vietnamese people in this border region.

Kampuchean troops will carry on nibbling operations and massacre our people. Our army-men should heighten vigilance and stand ready for combat.

Our car passed along by the ripe ricefields. Finally we arrived at Division M, very near the borderline. We saw a number of Vietnamese officers and men who were standing around with the Khmer people. The Kampuchean troops could not herd all the inhabitants of Village C into detention camps. Many ran to the fields across the border to look for the Vietnamese army units to ask for their protection. They were deeply moved when they saw our soldiers. Mr (Na Oun), his wife and their two children were moved to tears when they were invited to share with Vietnamese soldiers their daily food ration. Mr (Na Oun) said: We Kampucheans will always bear in mind that a friend in need is a friend indeed. During the long years of living under the yoke of the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists, the Kampuchean people always received the warm support and assistance of the Vietnamese people who shed their blood together with our people, sharing weal and woe. We would like to assure you that we will forever keep in our hearts this friendly brotherhood.

BORDER STATEMENT DELIVERED TO USSR, PRC, POLISH MINISTRIES

BK101614Y Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 10 Feb 78

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Feb (VNA)--Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs N. P. Firubin has declared his government's support for the three-point statement on relations with Kampuchea released by the Vietnamese Government on February 5. The support was voiced in Moscow on February 6 when Firubin received a copy of the statement from Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Huu Khieu.

In Peking the same day, a copy of the Vietnamese Government's statement was handed by Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh to the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

On February 8, Polish Foreign Minister E. Wojtaszek declared his sympathy with the policy of peace of the Vietnamese Government, and voiced full support for its proposals. Wojtaszek, receiving a copy of the February 5 statement from Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Ngoc Yuen, said he believed that a negotiated settlement of the Vietnam-Kampuchea border issue would serve the interests of the two peoples and make a valuable contribution to peace and security in Asia and the world.

HANOI RADIO CAMBODIAN SERVICE ON 5 FEBRUARY PROPOSALS

BK101230Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0900 GMT 10 Feb 78 BK

[Station commentary: "Vietnam Has Once Again Demonstrated Its Good Will"]

[Text] During the past few days, Vietnam's three-point proposal issued on 5 February 1978 was published by newspapers and carried by radio and TV stations of various countries around the world under a variety of titles.

World public opinion has clearly realized that this is a constructive initiative which reflects Vietnam's good intention in settling the border conflict with Cambodia through peaceful means. This is a correct proposal, the second time in little more than a month that the Government of the SRV has proposed negotiations with Cambodia. These proposals have been made despite the fact that for 2 years the Cambodian authorities have sent their armed forces to launch systematic aggression against the Vietnamese border, committing barbaric crimes against the Vietnamese people and escalating anti-Vietnamese enmity and slander.

Concerning this point alone, it is clear how patient Vietnam is and how clearly it has expressed its good will. In addition, the 5 February statement of the SRV Government contained reasonable and equitable proposals aimed at solving the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue through peaceful means. These proposals are:

1. An immediate end shall be put to all hostile military activities in the border region; the armed forces of each side shall be stationed 5 km from their respective borders.
2. The two sides shall meet at once in Hanoi or Phnom Penh, or at a place on the border, to discuss and conclude a treaty, in which they will undertake to respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; to refrain from aggression, from the use of force or the threat to use force in their relations with each other, from interference in each other's internal affairs, and from subversive activities against each other, to treat each other equally and to live in peace and friendship in a good neighborly relationship.

The two sides shall sign a border treaty on the basis of respect for each other's territorial sovereignty within existing borders.

3. The two sides shall reach agreement on an appropriate form of international guarantee and supervision.

This statement has already been handed to UN Secretary General Waldheim for distribution to representatives of the UN member countries. It has also been handed to the nonaligned countries.

Do the Cambodian authorities claim that Vietnamese armed forces invaded their territory? If so, they should accept the point concerning the stationing of the armed forces of the two sides 5 km within their respective borders. This will stop all disputes and conflicts between the armed forces of the two sides in the border area.

Do the Cambodian authorities claim that Vietnam is scheming to topple them, expand its territory and force them into a so-called "Indochinese federation"? If so, they should accept the second point, so that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country will be respected and there will be no aggression, no interference in each other's internal affairs and no overthrowing of each other, and then both sides can exist in peace, friendship and good neighborly relations.

After accepting the above-mentioned two points, if the Cambodian authorities still have any more doubts, there is the third point concerning appropriate international guarantee and supervision.

It is clear that these proposals conform entirely to the aspirations and interests of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, to the interests of the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries, and to the interests of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world. This is why world public opinion approves and supports these proposals.

The Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO has written that truth and deception will be seen clearly from whether the Cambodian side accepts these new proposals. If the Cambodian authorities continue their ill-intentioned attitude, then their slanderous statements against Vietnam and just proposals of Vietnam will only make the situation more tense and complex, but will benefit the imperialists and international reactionaries who are desiring to encroach upon the Southeast Asian region and trying their best to split the solidarity of Vietnam and Cambodia.

VNA CONTINUES TO CITE FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR SRV BORDER STAND

Waldheim, TASS, Others

BK101638Y Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 10 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Hanoi, Feb 10, VNA--The permanent undersecretary of the Swedish foreign ministry, Leif Leifland, told Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires in Stockholm Tran Xuan Anh at a reception on February 7 that the Swedish Government supports all efforts to solve the border dispute between Vietnam and Kampuchea by peaceful means.

"The Swedish Government has carefully studied the proposal for settling the conflict between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Democratic Kampuchea contained in the Vietnamese Government statement of February 5, 1978," Leifland said.

"The Communist Party of Belgium holds that the three-point proposal in Vietnam's February 5 statement is very reasonable, and hopes that the Kampuchean side will respond positively," said party President Louis van Geyt when receiving Vietnamese Ambassador to Belgium Vo Van Sung. The ambassador handed him a copy of the February 5 statement of the SRV Government.

Louis van Geyt said the situation in the Vietnam-Kampuchea border area was very worrying because the Kampuchean side refused negotiations. "The Communist Party of Belgium notes that this is also a question relating to the interests of peace and security in Southeast Asia and elsewhere," he said.

The Presidium of the Hungarian Peace Council said in a statement issued on February 8: "The Hungarian Peace Council fully sympathizes with and supports the February 5 statement of the Vietnamese Government. The three-point proposal contained in the statement constitutes the basis for a settlement of the conflict in the spirit of fraternal cooperation and through negotiations. The proposal by Vietnam fully conforms to the interests of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples and other regional nations. It reflects the peace-loving policy of the SRV Government for the interests of peace and security of the nations in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world."

Speaking at a recent press conference at the UN office, Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said: "Concerning the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea, I only hope that it will be settled by negotiations, and that military acts will be stopped."

The correspondent of the Soviet news agency TASS writes from New York that various circles in the United Nations consider the Vietnamese statement of February 5 as a clear demonstration of the goodwill and sincere desire of the Vietnamese Government and people to stop military activities and start negotiations to settle the border problem. They hold that such a settlement fully conforms to the UN Charter and is in the interests of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

The TASS correspondent points out that those who support the restoration of the traditional friendship between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples--cemented with the blood of the two peoples in the struggle against colonialism--hold that the peace proposal of the SRV Government will enjoy the support of the international community.

Angolans, Syrians, Burmese, Students

OW111541Y Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 11 Feb (VNA)--The Angolan Government and people have expressed the wish that the relations of friendship between Vietnam and Kampuchea--two neighbouring countries--would be promptly restored.

The wish was expressed in Luanda on February 9 by P. Luvualu, member of the Political Bureau of the Party of Labour of Angola (MPLA) in charge of external affairs, while receiving from Vietnamese Ambassador Vu Hao Bong a copy of the February 5 statement of the Vietnamese Government.

"To restore these relations, the only reasonable way is to quickly respond to the February 5 statement of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. To act otherwise will only benefit the enemy--the imperialists and other reactionary forces," said P. Luvualu. He declared that "Angola will do its utmost to help restore and strengthen this friendship."

In a meeting with Vietnamese Ambassador Long Thuan Phuoc in Damascus on February 9, Abdullah Khani, first deputy minister for foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, said that the proposal of Vietnam was quite fair and reasonable. He said he hoped that the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea would be settled at an early date.

Burmese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs U Win on February 9 told Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Quang Huy that "Burma hopes to have good relations with neighbouring countries and holds that disagreements [between] them should be settled by the way of peace and negotiations, without foreign interference."

"We hope that the Vietnam-Kampuchea border issue would be settled at an early date so that the friendly relations between the two countries may soon be normalized."

In a statement made public on February 9, the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) expressed the hope that the Vietnam-Kampuchea border issue would be settled through peaceful negotiations and on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and in solidarity and friendship.

The International Union of Students (IUS) on February 9 sent a message to the Vietnamese Government hailing its principled stand, good will, patience and correctness in handling the border issue with Kampuchea. The message said that IUS would send copies of the Vietnamese Government's statement to its affiliations all over the world.

The UN Association in Hungary on February 7 issued a statement saying that the latest proposal of the Vietnamese Government conformed to the interest of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples as well as other peoples in this region, and is consistent with the policy of peace pursued by the Vietnamese people for decades.

TASS, Hungarian Paper Cited

OW110316Y Hanoi VNA in English 0240 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 11 Feb (VNA)--In a commentary on February 9 the Soviet news agency TASS noted that the statement of the Vietnamese Government issued in Hanoi on February 5 had found a great echo in the world.

TASS said that the principled stand of Vietnam and its desire for an early settlement with Kampuchea were again clearly explained in this statement. The constructive proposals of the Government of Vietnam conform to the immediate and long-term interests of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, and manifest the concern of Vietnam for the strengthening of the solidarity and friendship with Kampuchea and for peace and social progress, the agency said.

TASS pointed out that the new proposals of Vietnam had the support of broad sections of the world public, and that to people of peace and justice these were a firm basis for an end to the conflict. These proposals guarantee conditions for the development of friendly relations between the two neighboring nations, TASS noted.

The Hungarian paper NEPSZABADZAG said on February 8 that within six weeks the Vietnamese Government three times proposed for negotiations with Kampuchea. The paper said that Vietnam's proposals were made despite stepped-up Kampuchean military activities. It said that the Vietnamese Government was acting with a great sense of responsibility for the restoration of solidarity and friendship with the Kampuchean people.

NAPSZABADSAG pointed out that the struggle of the Vietnamese people had been a support for other peoples in Indochina, and that the great responsibility they had assumed was prompted by their solidarity with their neighbours.

The victory of Vietnam's liberation struggle created favourable conditions for the Lao and Kampuchean peoples--strategic allies of the Vietnamese people--to consolidate and defend their freedom and to build a new life in their countries, the Hungarian paper commented. But the Kampuchean leaders have sabotaged this friendship by launching armed attacks and a slanderous campaign against their comrades-in-arms, people who have supported them, NEPSZABADSAG stressed.

It said: "The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has every right to defend itself from these military attacks. Vietnam is not making war against Kampuchea, but is repeatedly calling for negotiations. This clearly shows its desire for a peaceful settlement with Kampuchea." The paper held Phnom Penh fully responsible for all consequences of the events at the border, and said that Hungary firmly supported the unswerving policy of Vietnam.

Mexico, Latin American Journalists

OW121523Y Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Feb (VNA)--Manuel Bartlett Diaz, assistant to the secretary for foreign affairs of Mexico has described as "meaningful and constructive" the three-point proposal made by the Vietnamese Government on February 5 on relations with Kampuchea. Manuel Diaz, who was receiving a copy of the February 5 statement from Vietnamese Ambassador Le Tham in Mexico City on February 9, said: "After 30 years of an atrocious war the Vietnamese people, more than anyone else, need peace to rebuild their country."

"Like all friends of Vietnam, I wish that a peaceful solution would soon be achieved through negotiations to put an end to the conflict between two neighbouring countries once closely united in struggle against the same enemies," Manuel Diaz said. The Vietnamese government's statement was also carried in full on February 9 by the Mexican Government newspaper EL NACIONAL.

Support for the Vietnamese Government's statement was also voiced by the Federation of Latin American Journalists (FELAP) in a message addressed to Premier Pham Van Dong on February 9. The message said: "The Federation of Latin American Journalists representing 70,000 progressive journalists on this continent expresses sincere support for the correct three-point proposal contained in the statement made by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea."

"We hope that hostilities would end and peace talks would start at once, because nobody and nothing can break the friendship between the nations in Indochina. Once again FELAP recalls the valuable contribution made by Vietnam to the dignity of nations, and believes that Vietnam will never abandon this correct position."

Czechoslovak, Polish, Sri Lankan Press

OW121525Y Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Feb (VNA)--The paper MLADA FRONTA of the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union, has run a commentary supporting the February 5 statement of the Vietnamese Government on relations with Kampuchea. The commentary pointed to the persistent efforts made by the Vietnamese people to settle by negotiations this complex historical problem. It stressed that the conflict was only benefiting the imperialists and reactionaries, and that the Vietnamese Government, conscious of this situation, had proposed for negotiations at any level and at any place. "This attitude of good will has been expressed again in the three-point proposal put forth by the SRV Government on February 5," the paper said. It pointed out that this latest proposal was clear to the point, and reasonable.

The Polish paper TRIBUNA LUDU on February 10 said: "As sincere friends of the heroic Vietnamese people and of the other peoples in Indochina, the Polish people fully support the new proposal made by the SRV Government in its February 5 statement."

The same statement was carried in full by newspapers in Sri Lanka on February 8. The DAILY MIRROR said that it was very regrettable that the Kampuchean Government continued to ignore the Vietnamese Government's proposals for a solution by negotiations to peacefully settle the border issue. TRUTH, another Sri Lanka paper, called on the Kampuchean authorities to immediately respond to the proposals of Vietnam.

Vietnamese Residents in France

BK130941Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Feb 78 BK

[Text] According to a Paris-based VNA correspondent, the Association of Vietnamese Residents in France on 9 February announced its full support for the SRV Government statement on relations between Vietnam and Cambodia. The announcement says: To solve the border conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia, two neighboring countries which were closely attached to each other during the struggle for independence and freedom, there is no other way than to hold negotiations as soon as possible on the basis of friendship and fraternity.

The Association of Vietnamese Residents in France will continue to strive to make the Vietnamese residents in France and the world people understand the SRV Government's rational stand and to contribute to the consolidation of the solidarity and friendship between the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples for the benefit of these two peoples and for peace and security in Southeast Asia and in the world.

ENVOY TO JAPAN COMMENTS ON BORDER NEGOTIATIONS

OW101429Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1425 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 10 (AFP)--Vietnamese Ambassador to Japan Nguyen Giap told a press conference here today that Cambodia should sit down with Vietnam to negotiate a settlement of their border dispute.

Mr. Giap (no relation to the defense minister) said Cambodia was ignoring Vietnam's peace offer and slandering his country. "There is a limit to our endurance," he added. "If Cambodia continues its aggression, it will be isolated internationally," he said.

ARMY PAPER ASSESSES CARTER'S FIRST YEAR IN OFFICE

BK101423Y Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jan 78 p 4 BK

[Article by Quoc Toan: "A Dismal Year for the Carter Administration"]

[Text] U.S. President Carter today solemnly marks the first anniversary of his inauguration (20 January) by reporting on the situation of the United States in the past year to Congress.

Upon entering the White House, Carter had many great ambitions. He eagerly devised a series of programs and plans, hoping to become a "famous" U.S. president.

With his shirt sleeves rolled up, Mr Carter has clamored for a struggle against inflation and recession and for reducing unemployment and checking the soaring prices of commodities, and has called for a "common effort and will" to bolster the U.S. economy. He has clamored for "shaking off the gloomy past" and for building a "new spirit" and a "new society" in which everyone will be "happy" and blacks will not be discriminated against by white people(!)...

however, how ironic is reality! All of Mr Carter's plans and ambitions have been frustrated.

In the past year, the United States remained mired in crises. Its economic growth heavily declined every day. By spending more than \$5 billion in a so-called effort to stimulate production, Mr Carter was able temporarily to maintain the economic growth rate at 7.5 percent in the first quarter, but it decreased to 6.2 percent in the second quarter and to 3.5 percent in the third quarter, and was unable to do better than 2.8 percent in the fourth quarter. [paragraph continues]

The president had given instructions to reduce the unemployment rate to 6.5 percent during the past year, but the number of unemployed people still amounted to more than 7 million (7 percent of the country's entire labor force). According to the statistics of the labor union organizations, the number of jobless people in the United States now exceeds 10 million, the highest figure ever.

Mr Carter was not able to keep a rein on the "horse" of inflation that in the past 12 months increased from 5.3 to 6.4 percent. In the past year, the prices of commodities in the United States also increased from 10 to 18 percent and the costs of living and consumer goods increased by 24 percent. Industrial production in the United States has not been "restored" as expected by Mr Carter. Major industrial branches such as steel, chemicals, construction and the automobile industry not only have not been restored but have collapsed more deeply into crises. Steel production has now decreased by 4.8 percent as compared to 8 months earlier, 17 steel plants have had to suspend operation and tens of thousands of workers in this branch became jobless.

Meanwhile, Mr Carter has continued to throw money out the window by increasing the military budget to a record high \$120 billion; and it is believed he will increase it by \$10 billion more in the future.

Carter's new energy policy, which had been painstakingly mapped out by his advisers, is still dangling without congressional approval. U.S. statesmen have not ceased scoffing at Carter as "incapable", "narrow-minded" and "ignorant of business leadership." They have criticized Carter for "talking more than acting" and for "creating many unnecessary projects with little results."

Carter chose 1977 as the year for "restoring credibility" and for "respecting human rights." He held 20 press conferences to advertize his work, went on 14 tours to visit the people and gave televised talks about "human rights". During 12 of those 14 tours, Mr Carter occasionally got out, walked around and waved to the people in order to show himself to be a "highly popular president."

However, the truth about "credibility" and "human rights" in the United States in the past year is really offensive. American workers' standard of living decreased by 1.5 percent as compared to the period prior to Mr Carter's arrival in the White House. The 39th president has been condoning and implementing a cruel policy of racial discrimination. How can one trust the smiling and apparently "kind" face that Mr Carter has intentionally put on when the U.S. ruling circles continue to consider nearly 27 million black Americans and Indians as "slaves" and "talking puppets" just like previous administrations and when the U.S. government is still secretly implementing a barbarous genocidal policy aimed at sterilizing Indian women.

In this country of the "Statue of Liberty," police arrests and terror are normal, and robbery and rape are allowed to occur with impunity! As a matter of fact, in the past year, the number of robberies in the United States increased by 1.5 times over that of 1976 and the number of illiterate Americans reached a record level of 24 million. Then Mr Carter became "famous" for signing an order appropriating \$1 million to battered wives in a so-called effort to "protect human rights" for women. Such is Mr Carter's "golden list of merits" in the campaign to "restore credibility" and to "protect human rights" in the United States.

As regards foreign affairs, the U.S. administration is also at a loss--just like a trapped chicken--and is overwhelmed with difficulties.

Since setting foot in the White House, Mr Carter not only has clamored for the protection of human rights in the United States, but also has cherished the ambition of carrying this banner throughout the world, considering it a "major contribution" of the United States to mankind! He has been ballyhooing about the question of "human rights" everywhere. He sent Vice President Mondale, Secretary of State Vance, his own wife and many other special envoys to Africa, Europe, Latin America, Asia and the Middle East to win "new friends" for the United States. Mr Carter himself has also taken pains to advertise "human rights" in countries where he deemed it necessary. However, the world has considered this matter merely as poorly concocted deceit by the president of the number one imperialist country which is designed to spread the viewpoints of bourgeois "humanitarianism" and "individual liberalism" and is aimed at the socialist countries in order to mislead the national liberation movements.

Even the United States' most loyal allies and satellites, such as the Pinochet (Chile) and Pak Chong-hui (South Korea) cliques and the Smith and Vorster cliques in South Africa have shown their discontent with the United States. They have indirectly blamed and criticized the United States for too "untactfully" exposing them to world public condemnation for their "suppression of human rights." With this campaign, Mr Carter also made the American people's pent-up indignation burst into fits of anger. They have named Carter personally as a president who "deceives" and "suppresses human rights" and they have demanded that human rights be truly established in the United States. Uncle Sam's clamor about "human rights" is really a kind of "boomerang" which is criticized and condemned at home and the world over.

While Mr Carter was grandiloquently stating that the United States would give first priority to the consolidation of NATO in West Europe, French President Giscard d'Estaing said: "West Europe must be a separate and independent entity." In the summit conference of seven major capitalist countries in London (May 1977), the United States was openly criticized and told not to impose a trade and currency policy on its allies. Disregarding a U.S. request, the FRG and France signed agreements on providing uranium to Brazil and Pakistan. A trade and currency war was waged fiercely throughout last year, further crippling the relations among the United States, West Europe and Japan.

With respect to the Middle East, the White House still clung to its old policies of massively providing Israel with dollars and weapons, of stubbornly rejecting the Palestinian Liberation Organization and of stirring up, whole openly dividing the struggle of the Arab people. This attitude and conduct of the United States has been opposed by the Arab people and worldwide public opinion. There was a small withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, while the White House continued to rush weapons to the dictatorial Pak Chong-hi clique. Mr Carter further blessed the reactionary South African and Rhodesian cliques by helping them against the African people who are struggling for national independence. As regards Vietnam, Carter still tried to shirk his obligations to contribute to the healing of the wounds of war...

The U.S. magazine TIME has observed that the United States under the Carter regime continues to be "less influential" and "discredited". The tricks performed by the Carter crew have not brought about a "new spirit" in the United States. Nor could they win "confidence" and "new friends" in the world for the United States. The U.S. press showed itself astute when classifying Mr Carter along "inexperienced" and "clumsy" statemen in the field of foreign affairs. This was actually reflected in the "dullness" of his tour to some countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and the Middle East during late December and early January, a visit which had been postponed several times.

After 1 year in the White House, Mr Carter has brought nothing new to the United States. Moreover, the United States in 1977 (nearly 3 years following the Vietnam war) was still declining more deeply in an all-round crisis with no way out. The new White House boss has been unable to steer the U.S. boat being tossed about amidst the storm.

It is fair to say that no matter how hard they have tried, Mr Carter and his crew have still been unable to find a miracle cure to save the United States. The present statement is the obvious and natural result of the development of various internal contradictions in an outdated political, economic and social regime which has been condemned by history and been fiercely attacked by the three revolutionary currents of this era.

PHAM VAN DONG TO VISIT SRI LANKA IN EARLY MARCH

BK110730Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0727 GMT 11 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Colombo, 11 Feb (AFP)--Prime Minister Pham Van Dong of Vietnam will make an official visit to Sri Lanka in early March, official sources said today. He is expected to arrive here on about March 1 for a 3-day visit, the sources said. An official announcement of the visit is expected to be made soon.

ARMY PAPER REVIEWS NGUYEN DUY TRINH'S SOUTHEAST ASIA TOUR

BK110614Y Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Jan 78 pp 1, 4 BK

[Unattributed commentary: "The Success of Our Country's Four-Point Policy in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The official visit by Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Duy Trinh to a number of Southeast Asian countries met with fine success and marks a new step in the development of relations between our country and other countries in this area. The visit positively contributes to the consolidation and strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between our country and other Southeast Asian countries in continuing to repel the world's imperialist and reactionary forces in their attempt to curb the influence of the Vietnamese revolution and to dominate the peoples in this important zone.

In the LPDR, the visit by Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and SRV vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, was a new contribution to the development and strengthening of the special relationship between Vietnam and Laos and stimulated the cooperation between the two countries in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical spheres.

Our minister of foreign affairs contacted and met with the leaders and governments of the countries he visited and held talks with the ministers of foreign affairs of those countries. They informed one another of the developmental situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on the relationship between our country and theirs and on the problems of common concern. The result of this visit was very valuable and was reflected in the joint communiques which were made public in Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand.

Our country signed a trade and scientific-technical cooperation agreement with Malaysia, an economic and scientific-technical cooperation agreement with the Philippines and a trade and scientific-technical cooperation agreement with Thailand. We agreed with Indonesia that joint efforts will be made to study the possibility of signing economic and scientific-technical cooperation agreements and that the 1957 trade agreement between Vietnam and Indonesia will be revised in such a way as to conform to the present conditions of the two countries. Our country and Malaysia agreed to set up a joint committee in order to create favorable conditions for establishing direct trade and economic and technical cooperation in the agricultural, food processing industry, airline, maritime navigation, postal, tourism and medical research fields. [paragraph continues]

Malaysia agreed to help Vietnam conduct research to restore its rubber production sector. Our country signed an aviation agreement with Thailand allowing aircraft from either country to land in and overfly the other, and the two countries agreed to normalize their postal and telecommunications links. Vietnam and the Philippines agreed to the possibility of reaching an agreement on the flight of Philippine civil aircraft through Vietnam's airspace. Our country will appoint and send a delegation of Vietnamese oil experts to study the exploration and exploitation of oil in Indonesia and will exchange agricultural experts with Indonesia in order to discuss cooperation in this sphere.

Within the framework of good neighborly relations, our country agreed with Indonesia that the two countries will hold talks to determine the border of the continental shelf area between the two countries in a spirit of friendship, equality, mutual understanding and respect in conformity with international law and custom. Our country also agreed to hold discussions with Thailand to determine the sea boundary between the two countries in the same spirit.

Facts show that in Southeast Asia at present, the tendency toward peace, independence and neutrality has been affirmed and is ever more evident. Our country as well as other Southeast Asian countries nurture the same aspiration: We want to enjoy peace and friendly cooperation with other countries, without interference in one another's internal affairs, and are prepared to discuss and settle differences and disagreements in the spirit of reconciliation and friendship. The situation in Southeast Asia has developed very favorably for the establishment and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation among the countries in the area for the prosperity of each country and the cause of peace and prosperity in this zone.

Life shows that our country's four-point policy toward other Southeast Asian countries--a correct policy shining with a just cause and consistent with the legitimate aspirations and interests of the peoples of the Southeast Asian countries--has gained the sympathy of countries in the area, which has created favorable conditions for the implementation of this policy, and has been acclaimed by broad segments of international public opinion. The joint communiques, documents and agreements between our country and other Southeast Asian countries vividly reflect the convincing and unswerving correctness of our country's foreign policy.

It is not a coincidence that early this year the United States once again asserted that "it will not turn its back on the Asia-Pacific area." The meeting of 16 U.S. ambassadors to Asian countries in Hong Kong under the chairmanship of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Holbrooke and the visit to 10 Asian countries by a 17-member U.S. congressional delegation led by Congressman Lester Wolff were both aimed at consolidating the U.S. position in this area. U.S.-led imperialism and reactionary forces are nurturing big ambitions in Southeast Asia. Under the banner of friendship with the peoples in this area, they are seeking ways to restrain Vietnam, divide and control the various countries and oppose the trends of peace, independence and neutrality among the Southeast Asian peoples and the desire of the countries in this area to live in peace, friendship and prosperity. However, the Southeast Asian nations now are different than before. The trends of peace, independence, neutrality and democracy are irreversible. U.S. imperialism has obviously declined and weakened. In the present perspective and situation, anyone who runs counter to or obstructs the trends and legitimate desires of the Southeast Asian peoples will surely court defeat.

VIENTIANE INTERNATIONAL AVIATION CONFERENCE NOTED

OW130813Y Hanoi VNA in English 0741 GMT 13 Feb 78 OW

[text] Hanoi, 13 Feb (VNA)--A conference on establishment of the Bangkok-Hong Kong sector of airway through Lao and Vietnamese airspace was held in Vientiane on February 9-10.

The conference was attended by the delegations of civil aviation organisations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Hong Kong. Also present were the delegations of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and the International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations (IFALPA).

Agreement on all aspects leading to the opening of the airway on March 23 this year was reached following publication of the related technical procedures and arrangements concerning the question of overflight charges. The new airway is 1,000 kilometres shorter than the existing one and a flight on this route is 1 hour shorter than before, with 30-40 more passengers or 3-4 more tons of cargo.

EDUCATION COOPERATION PACTS SIGNED IN MOSCOW

OW111515Y Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi 11 Feb (VNA)--Agreements and protocols on cooperation between the Vietnamese Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education and the Soviet Ministry of Higher and Specialized Education and the Soviet Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education were signed in Moscow yesterday. Signatories were Hoang Xuan Tuy, vice-minister of higher and vocational education, representing the Vietnamese Government, and I.M. Makarov, vice-minister of higher and specialized secondary education, representing the Soviet Government.

The documents included agreements on the equivalence of training certificates, university degrees and scientific titles granted or recognized in Vietnam and the Soviet Union; and protocols on cooperation between the Vietnamese and Soviet ministries concerned [in] higher and vocational education in 1978-1979 and in the study of the Russian language and Soviet literature by Vietnamese in 1978-1979. Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Nguyen Huu Khieu attended the signing ceremony.

SRV-CHINA AMITY GROUP MARKS ANNIVERSARY WITH HANOI FILM SHOW

OW111537Y Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 11--The Vietnam-China Friendship Association gave a film show here tonight in celebration of its 28th anniversary. Present were Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and president of the association, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the Foreign Relations Board of the party Central Committee and the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Also present were Chinese Ambassador Chen Chih-fang and members of his staff. Yesterday, the association received a congratulatory message from its counterpart in China.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ENCOURAGES DISCUSSION OF DRAFT CONSTITUTION

BK101539Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Feb 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 9 February editorial: "All The People Participate in Framing the Constitution"]

[Text] Entering the new spring, a spring of independence and freedom, our entire party, people and armed forces joyfully welcome the great good news that the draft constitution of the SRV has been compiled by the Constitution Drafting Committee of the Sixth National Assembly and that on 4 February 1978 the party Central Committee Political Bureau issued a directive on organizing discussions of the draft of the new constitution among our cadres and people.

The publication of the draft of the new constitution meets the requirements of the country and our people's aspirations in the opening stage of the era of the brilliant development of Vietnam. Taking place at a time when the country has achieved total independence and

unification and is advancing toward socialism and following the convocation of the fourth party congress, this event reflects the great efforts of our party and state to lay the foundation for our people's system of collective mastery along the line laid out by the party congress.

The new constitution of our country will be both a summary of the great achievements recorded thus far in the revolution in our country and a review of the rich experience gained over the past decades by the people's administration led by the working class. It will also contain basic laws to guarantee the successful building of socialism.

As the directive of the party Central Committee Political Bureau pointed out, the new constitution is meant to institutionalize the revolutionary line and tasks set by the fourth party congress--strengthening the state of proletarian dictatorship; promoting the right of the laboring people to socialist collective mastery; insuring the successful conducting of the three revolutions: the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technical revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution; successfully building a new system, a new economy, a new culture and a new type of socialist men; building and consolidating the all-people national defense; and making an active contribution to the struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence and socialism.

Our people are the masters of the country. Our state is a state of the people, by the people and for the people. All the citizens of the SRV have the obligation to participate in framing the new constitution. By their sense of responsibility and heart-felt attachment to the socialist system and the dictatorship of the proletariat, all the cadres, party members and people throughout the country are resolved to enthusiastically participate in discussing the draft constitution so as to make the new constitution a true reflection of our people's intelligence. The discussion of the constitution is a very important political activity and socialist democratic campaign of the compatriots throughout the country. In compliance with the directive of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, we are resolved to carry out this campaign satisfactorily.

Fully exercising our right to collective mastery, all of us--cadres, party members, workers, peasants, army combatants and revolutionary intellectuals--should enthusiastically participate in the discussion and contribute our views toward framing the new constitution; through this discussion, we will be able to enhance our knowledge of socialism, socialist laws and our interests and obligations as citizens, and to develop our heroic tradition and creative talents in building and defending the fatherland. Along with participating in this broad discussion, by our everyday practical revolutionary activities, we must advance the emulation movement for productive labor, practicing thrift and increasing labor productivity and work efficiency so as to overfulfill the state plan for this year, the key year of the 5-year plan, thereby bringing about a major change in the national economy and all other spheres of activities of our party and state.

In insuring good results for the discussion of the draft of the new constitution, heavy responsibility rests with the party organizations and party members. The directive of the Political Bureau stressed: All of the party's organizations and all cadres and party members have the duty to motivate the people to participate and join them in actively discussing the draft constitution in order to insure great success for the discussion. The directive also points out that all provincial and municipal party committees and party committees directly subordinate to the central level have the responsibility to lead the discussion and to divide the work among people's committees, VFF committees, trade unions and propaganda and training committees at all levels, which are responsible for organizing and guiding the discussion among cadres and the people, implementing the general plan of the central level and local plans, and carrying out the specific instructions of the Constitution Drafting Committee.

Right now, all party committee echelons must carefully study the 4 February directive of the Political Bureau and the necessary documents of the Constitution Drafting Committee, formulate specific plans for their localities, especially for the grassroots-level units, and closely combine discussion of the constitution with the intensive implementation of other important tasks. In planning and work, it is necessary to carry out a specific division of work, leadership and guidance, and to motivate and create favorable conditions for cadres and the people to discuss the draft constitution with good results. Each stage of discussion must have specific objectives and be carefully organized, guided and reviewed.

Fully aware of the important significance of this broad political activity campaign, all our party, people and armed forces should bring the discussion to the best results and score the greatest achievements in their emulation effort to build and defend the socialist fatherland, with a view to recording even greater successes for our revolutionary cause.

GENERAL STAFF HOLDS CONFERENCE TO EVALUATE TRAINING

BK111138Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 10 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The army Joint General Staff recently held a military training conference for 1978 to evaluate the training situation in 1976-77 and to resolutely carry out the new year's training tasks.

The conferees unanimously asserted that in the past 2 years, all the armed forces had exerted many efforts to improve themselves and to conduct combat training. They spent a great deal of time analyzing shortcomings and pointing out that although many efforts had been made in the past 2 years to develop training, the results still lagged behind the requirements of the armed forces in the new stage.

The conferees scrutinized the Joint General Staff directive on 1978 training guidelines, tasks and requirements which emphasized that units at all echelons are to thoroughly understand their primary duties of maintaining combat readiness and conducting training. A clear-cut plan must be established to insure a balance between training and combat readiness and productive labor to build the economy. All party committee echelons and unit commanders must concentrate on carefully discussing the planning, organization and implementation of specific assignments. They must qualitatively improve the training of subordinate cadres and units, listen to periodic training reports and supervise and control training activities so that timely commendations and criticism can be issued.

It is most necessary to place emphasis on the training plan, provide close training guidance and create all favorable conditions for subordinates to scrupulously implement the prescribed plan. Training times should not be reduced on a unit's own initiative and efforts must be made to improve training organization and methods. At the same time, the scope of the training must be studied in line with the assigned mission, while attention must be paid to strengthening the tasks of inspecting the combat readiness of units and insuring adequate training materials for units.

The delegates of various military regions, army corps, armed services and branches and General Staff agencies actively expressed their views, clearly assessing the training situation and guidelines, and resolved to maintain responsibility for close coordination among various echelons and branches in order to develop the good points and overcome shortcomings and weaknesses in the struggle to vigorously improve the training quality and combat readiness of units, so that our armed forces can victoriously fulfill any assigned tasks under all circumstances.

NAVAL FORCES' ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1977 REPORTED

OW121628Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

["Nguyen Xuan Tung spring letter to offshore island friends"--date not given]

[Excerpt] Our country has 1 million square kilometers of territorial waters, a sea coast 3,260 km long and thousands of near and distant islands. As a hardcore force, our navy has, together with the armed forces and people, protected the sovereignty of our territorial waters, continental shelf and sea islands.

In the new stage, we must make new efforts and adopt a new way of thinking and a new work attitude to effect a new change in our knowledge and actions. Our comrades in the naval command as well as the commanders in charge of coastal areas and various naval fleets and flotillas have frequently visited and inspected our ships, islands and artillery sections, provided specific guidelines and assisted in promptly overcoming all shortcomings.

Along with providing basic training for thousands of new combatants, we have conducted successful joint exercises with the participation of all armed branches and services. We have built new combat-support projects and made many valuable innovations to constantly increase our combat strength. The militia and self-defense forces in coastal areas have continued their development. Many naval self-defense units have been formed to serve as assault forces in production and combat.

HAI HUNG PROVINCE LAUNCHES DRIVE TO PROMOTE MILITARY DISCIPLINE

OW121245Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] The Hai Hung provincial military command has launched an emulation drive among youths in the provincial people's armed forces to achieve the highest labor productivity and strictly observe discipline. The aim of the campaign is to urge all youths to outstandingly fulfill all tasks and avoid any breach of discipline.

The youth group chapters under the 125th Group command and the organs of the provincial military command have grasped the objectives and requirements and launched an emulation drive to comply with military regulations and the socialist legal system for the whole month of February, with a view to eliminating all negative and backward practices that can lead to breach of military discipline and state laws.

EXPLOSION ROCKS SYDNEY HOTEL, COMMONWEALTH MEETING SITE

OW121441Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1440 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Sydney, 12 Feb (AFP)--A violent explosion in a garbage truck outside the Sydney Hilton hotel today killed one man, seriously injured another and injured a policeman. The explosion rocked the hotel in which the heads of government at the Commonwealth regional conference are staying, occurred at 1340 GMT.

Immediately after the explosion bomb squad policemen started going through the hotel with a fine toothcomb. The explosion occurred after the visiting heads of government had attended a reception hosted by Mr Fraser in the Hilton and later at a dinner at Admiralty House, hosted by the governor-general, Sir Zelman Cowen and Lady Cowen.

All the heads of government had arrived except the Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman who is due into Sydney Monday morning.

Official sources have confirmed two killed by the explosion in the garbage truck, and a policeman seriously injured.

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser was asleep in his suite in the hotel when the explosion occurred. He was woken by Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock and they both went to the foyer where security forces prevented them from going any further.

Mr Fraser convened an immediate meeting in his eighth floor office and began a review of security arrangements. A spokesman said that the prime minister had ordered security of the hotel to be doubled and bomb squad police entered the hotel to check every room.

New South Wales State Premier Neville Wran arrived at the hotel about an hour after the explosion.

An official source told AFP the New South Wales police criminal investigation bureau received a telephone call warning them of a bomb in the garbage truck outside the Hilton 2 minutes before the explosion occurred.

The source said the police tried to contact the police officer in charge at the Hilton Hotel, but the bomb went off.

Fraser, Desai Comments

OW130226Y [Editorial Report OW] Melbourne Overseas Service in English at 0105 GMT on 13 February carried remarks by Prime Minister Fraser concerning the bomb explosion outside the Hilton hotel in Sydney last night. Prime Minister Fraser says: "[passage indistinct] earlier believed necessary in Australia. If there is inconvenience to anyone I regret it, but I know that everyone will understand. I most appreciate the immediate response last night of the premier [of New South Wales], Mr Rand, who personally visited the hotel and jointed me in assessing the incident and who has been here again this morning. The resources of the state and the Commonwealth will not be spared in seeking to uncover the perpetrators of the crime. This sort of violence is not part of our tradition and the Government and people of Australia will not tolerate it."

After Fraser's remarks, a reporter identifying himself as Graham Dobell in Sydney then says, "then the Indian prime minister, Mr Desai, had this to say about what he called a mad act of terrorism." [begin recording] "We cannot condemn too strongly such acts of madness and we have also to give a thought to this growing problem in the world and see if we can't find some proper method to see that this madness doesn't spread and is put a stop to." [end recording]

Melbourne Overseas Service in English at 0200 GMT in its regular news broadcast repeats earlier reports on the bomb explosions in Sydney and then reports: "As police combed the area the Australian prime minister, Mr Fraser, opened the Commonwealth conference and said all Australians would deplore what he termed, the senseless act of violence, and (?mourn) the people who have died. He said that before the explosion the venue for the conference had been subject to the tightest security arrangements yet implemented in Australia. However, as a result of the latest development there had been a review of those arrangements and additional measures were being applied. Security is being tightened much further than was earlier believed necessary in Australia."

Second Bomb Found

OW130130Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0125 GMT 13 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Here is a news flash just received in the Radio Australia news room: There has been a second bomb explosion in the inner city area of Sydney. A short time ago armed bomb disposal experts used a radio-controlled miniature tank to detonate a bomb inside a package in Clarence Street, about two city blocks from the scene of this morning's explosion outside the Hilton Hotel in which two people died.

A Radio Australia reporter at the scene of the latest explosion said the mobile tank moved up to the package in Clarence Street and fired a shot into it. A police spokesman said the search for more bombs followed the second phone call this morning after the first explosion, saying that there was at least one more bomb in the area.

Later Report

OW130446Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 13 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpt] Hundreds of police are still searching streets in the inner city area of Sydney following the bomb explosion early this morning which killed 2 people and injured 10 others outside the Hilton Hotel. The explosion occurred only hours before the opening of the Commonwealth heads of government conference, which is now going on inside the Hilton.

Police say that a second explosion reported several hours ago was caused when army bomb disposal units detonated a suspicious package found nearby. It has been established that there was nothing explosive in the package.

COMMONWEALTH MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR REGIONAL MEETING

Indian Prime Minister Desai

BK121342Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The prime minister arrived in Sydney this afternoon, accompanied by the external affairs minister, to attend the first regional meeting of the Commonwealth heads of government opening tomorrow.

Soon after his arrival, Mr Morarji Desai called on the Australian prime minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser, and had a preliminary exchange of views on the main points of the agenda.

AIR [All-India Radio] correspondent C.V. Raman reports from Sydney that one of the most important issues that will come up at the conference is that of energy, and both India and Australia have submitted papers on the subject. Mr Desai and Mr Fraser also exchanged views on international relations and the problems of small states. They agreed on the need for cooperation and understanding in the region. From the Indian side it was pointed out how India has been making new efforts in the subcontinent to promote confidence among the various countries.

The regional Commonwealth conference will be attended by 12 countries of Asia and the Pacific.

Malaysian Prime Minister

BK121100Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The prime minister, Datuk Hussein Bin Onn, and his Australian counterpart, Mr John Malcolm Fraser, today held bilateral talks shortly after the Malaysian leader arrived at the Sydney Hilton, the venue of the Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting. The talks were disrupted when Mr Fraser had to meet newsmen with the secretary general of the Commonwealth, Mr Ramphal. The talks will resume today after the arrival of New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Robert David Muldoon.

At the news conference, Mr Fraser said the regional meeting of Commonwealth heads of government could be a forum where economic and regional issues are discussed. It would also provide intangible benefits; the 12 heads of government could discuss problems and get to know each other better.

The common fund and regional drug problems are also expected to be discussed during the 4-day meeting.

Meanwhile, all is set for the opening of the first such meeting in Sydney tomorrow. Tight security has been mounted at the Sydney Hilton.

Datuk Hussein Bin Onn celebrated his 56th birthday on board the Malaysia Air System jetliner during the flight to Australia.

Lee Kuan Yew

BK121428Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The conference of Commonwealth heads of government from 12 Asian and Pacific countries begins in Sydney tomorrow. The meeting is aimed at improving relations among all countries taking part. It is also to get a joint approach to common problems and work out a regional plan for economic and trade cooperation.

Mr Lee Kuan Yew, who arrived in Sydney this morning, was given a red carpet welcome and was greeted by the Australian prime minister, Mr Fraser.

PRC SCIENCE DELEGATION DUE IN AUSTRALIA 11 FEBRUARY

OW101635Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] The first group of Chinese scientists to visit Australia under a new scientific exchange agreement arrives in Sydney tomorrow on a 3-week study tour.

The scientists will study the latest Australian research on nitrogen fixation in plants, a subject of world importance. The Chinese delegation, led by Professor (Jen Hua-kwei) of the Huachung College of Agriculture, will visit research institutions in Sydney, Canberra, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Melbourne and Gosford in New South Wales.

UNIONS DEMAND SAFEGUARDS FOR NEW URANIUM MINES

OW101637Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Australian trade union leaders today gave the go ahead to the honoring of existing uranium contracts, but at the same time they decided to oppose the establishment of any new uranium mines until the government guaranteed adequate safeguards and met the legitimate demands of the aboriginal people. The decisions were made by a special conference in Sydney of almost 200 trade union delegates representing 99 unions affiliated with the Australian Council of Trade Unions [ACTU]. The meeting accepted a recommendation from the ACTU Federal Executive that uranium mining be given the go ahead provided the ore came only from the existing Mary Kathleen mine in Queensland or stockpiles at the Lucas Heights atomic energy establishment in Sydney.

SEAMEN'S UNION PLANS 24-HOUR STRIKE 13 FEBRUARY

OW101639Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] A strike by 5,000 members of the seamen's union will tie up all Australian and overseas shipping for 24 hours from Monday [13 February]. The union says the strike is a protest against an action taken under the restrictive trade practices act by the Utah Coal Mining Company and others seeking to prevent the union from refusing to provide tugs for coal ships at any point in Queensland.

The federal government, through the minister for business and consumer affairs, is also seeking an order against the union.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF BANDUNG INSTITUTE DETAILED

BK101748Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1706 GMT 10 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpt] Bandung, 10 Feb (AFP)--More than 100 students were arrested and 6 students injured mostly by riflebutts when some 2,000 troops took over the campus of the prestigious state institute of technology (ITB) on Thursday, a military spokesman said here tonight. Lieut Col Abdul Salam told AFP one of the injured students suffered broken arms when he jumped from a high wall. The other injured students were now being treated in hospitals, he said.

The spokesman said after some interrogation only eight students, described as the "brains" of the academic strike, are still under military custody. The military spokesman said about 300 "radical" students had been camping inside the campus of the ITB, "intimidating every student that entered the place to join their academic strike."

Col Salam said the dissident students were using portable radios to communicate among themselves during their "illegal occupation" of the ITB university. He said the military intervened to restore academic activities which have been obstructed by the political activities of the students.

Bandung residents said the city went dead Thursday afternoon shortly after the military rushed the campus. Shops were closed for the day and streets were deserted. Shops have been reopened today but the city remained tense as about 1,000 heavily armed troops still kept vigil on the main roads leading to the ITB campus, checking papers of residents and barring non-residents from entering closed-off areas.

Rector 'Shocked' by Military Move

BK120338Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0323 GMT 12 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpt] Bandung, 12 Feb (AFP)--Tension is mounting in this mountain city with a big student population as military occupation of the main state university entered the fourth day.

There was an all night power failure in the northern part of the city, where the captured state institute of technology (ITB) and the state Pajajaran University are located.

A military garrison official said the power cut was from 2000 (Saturday) to 0400 (Sunday) and the state power company said the blackout was due to "disturbances at our main power lines". But dissident student sources said the power failure might have been effected by the military to cover up some manoeuvres in the strategic part of town. The sources said general strike announced by their university colleagues last Friday.

Other student sources said they are taking a wait-and-see attitude this weekend and meanwhile are consolidating their ranks. They are believed to be planning "some sort of offensive" in the near future but no details are known yet.

Takeover of the ITB campus, an old and respected institution where many leaders of Indonesia were educated, aroused the anger of its rector, Professor Iskandar Alisyahbana.

He said he was "shocked" and "deeply regretted" the military move, especially since he had made preparations to reopen the campus on Feb 10. He said he was in the course of discussing the matter with top military commanders of Java when he was suddenly informed about the occupation.

Crackdown on Student Media

BK131001Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0949 GMT 13 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 13 Feb (AFP)--The military occupation of the Institute of Technology (ITB) in Bandung, 200 kilometres southeast of here, entered the fifth day today with no signs of it being reopened soon. An ITB spokesman said today that troops who entered the campus last Friday were still in control of the university while negotiations between university leaders and military authorities have not reached any conclusion.

Last weekend the West Java military command spokesman Lieut. Col. Abdul Salam said efforts were being made to reopen the campus by Jan. 11 [date as received]. The rector of ITB has formed a special body to study proposals "from all sides" for an effective program for restoration of campus life.

The association of ITB graduates in Jakarta has sent a letter to the government urging it to open a dialogue with the students and to seek "educative approaches" to settle the problem. The association also called on the government to speed up interrogation of arrested students.

In a further crackdown on dissident student publications, authorities in Jakarta have issued a "temporary ban" on the bimonthly SALEMBA newspaper, published by University of Indonesia students. The paper's editors said military authorities confiscated 30,000 copies of SALEMBA from the printer's on Saturday. The lead story was a call by well-known lawyer Buyung Nasution entitled: "Desperate Men Should Not Become Leaders". A cartoon pasted at the paper's office depicted a man whose mouth was gagged with cloth.

From Samarinda, East Borneo, the MERDEKA daily reported another campus publication called CENTRUM and a student broadcasting radio were ordered closed by the rector of the local university.

All 40 rectors of state universities from throughout Indonesia have been summoned for a 3-day meeting in Jakarta beginning tomorrow by Education Minister Gen. Syarif Thayer. The intellectuals will be briefed on the national security situation by Defence Minister Gen. Maraden Panggabean and Home Minister Gen. Amir Machmud. President Suharto is also scheduled to meet the rectors tomorrow morning before they start their meeting.

PANGGABEAN BRIEFS PARLIAMENT ON SECURITY, DRUG ABUSE

BK101507Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 10 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Security and Defense Minister and Commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces General Maraden Panggabean clarified that so far there was still no clear indication of any attempt by remnants of the 30 September-PKI affair or other extremist groups to take advantage of the food crisis in several parts of the country. The defense minister and armed forces commander stated this at a working meeting with Commission I of the parliament in Jakarta today.

He said that the government is trying to overcome the crisis by supplying food and medicine, as well as making improvements in irrigation projects and instructing local special executive officers to help improve the situation.

Touching on the smuggling of people to various countries, the minister said surveys conducted so far have found no evidence of persons departing the country outside normal procedures and then re-entering to conduct subversive activities.

General Panggabean said that problems involving youths who resort to force cannot be solved by security measures alone, but must be solved comprehensively from the aspect of security and welfare. In addition their families must educate them.

Speaking on the drug abuse problem, he said the government is seriously combating this problem as shown by Law No 19 of 1976 concerning narcotics. The minister said that as a result of the "Gurita" (Octopus) No 1 and 2 operations, a total of 7,691 kilograms of opium, 304.9 grams of morphine, heroin and other dangerous drugs were confiscated, while a total of 335 drug traffickers and 329 drug users, totalling 664 persons, were arrested.

General Panggabean also disclosed his department still does not have its own skill training center and must continue to rely on the cooperation of the Manpower, Transmigration and Cooperatives Affairs Department.

SRV AMBASSADOR PAYS FAREWELL CALL ON SUHARTO

BK130850Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0745 GMT 13 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Vietnamese Ambassador to Indonesia Nguyen Hoa said he is confident that the Vietnamese-Cambodian border conflict can be solved peacefully. He said he bases his confidence on the solidarity between the two countries and their similar goals during their national independence struggle.

Ambassador Nguyen Hoa stated this when he paid a farewell call on President Suharto at the Cendana presidential mansion this morning in connection with termination of his assignment in Indonesia.

Speaking about relations between Vietnam and Indonesia, he said they have improved especially since Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh's recent visit here.

Ambassador Nguyen Hoa assumed his post in Indonesia 4 and one-half years ago.

MOCHTAR MEETS SUHARTO, ASEAN ENVOYS ON DHARSONO CASE

BK101330Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 10 Feb 78 BK

[Text] ASEAN member countries agreed in principle on Umarjadi Njotowijono's appointment as ASEAN secretary general replacing Hartono Rekso Dharsono.

Acting Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, after meeting with President Suharto at the Cendana presidential mansion this afternoon, said he had reported to the president on the outcome of his recent visits to four ASEAN countries.

Umarjadi is currently general secretary of the ASEAN national secretariat in the Foreign Affairs Department in Jakarta.

The foreign minister said that handing over the ASEAN secretary general post is expected to be held shortly.

Today the acting foreign minister held a meeting with ambassadors of four ASEAN countries at the Foreign Affairs Department to express the Indonesian Government's thanks for the full understanding shown by the other four ASEAN countries in solving the ASEAN secretary general problem.

Dharsono: 'Prepared for Worst'

BK101709Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1426 GMT 10 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 10 Feb (AFP)--Gen Hartono Rekso Dharsono, sacked yesterday from his position as ASEAN secretary general on Indonesia's request, declared today he accepted his dismissal but was fully conscious he would be from now on at the mercy of the Indonesian Government.

Dharsono said he did not blame the four other member governments of the association for agreeing to the Indonesian proposal, and he was aware anything could now happen to him.

"I am mentally prepared for the worst. After I have relinquished my position I will be only an ordinary Indonesian citizen and I will be at their (the Indonesian Government's) mercy," Dharsono told AFP in a telephone interview.

Dharsono said under the government's "hard-line policy" the government could act as it wished against him. How harsh the measures against him will be would depend on how dangerous the government considered him to be, Dharsono said. He said that even at present he was one among eight leading Indonesian personalities whose statements and pictures Indonesian newspapers were forbidden to publish. The others reportedly included former Chief of Staff of the Indonesian Armed Forces Gen Abdul Haris Nasution, former Jakarta Governor Ali Sadikin, former Army Strategic Reserves Commander Lt. Gen. Kemal Idris and poet and playwright W.S. Rendra.

Dharsono said he thought the four other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations--Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand--were not actually concerned with the Indonesian charges that he had "meddled in the internal affairs of Indonesia", but that they were concerned over the political consequences of a disagreement with Indonesia.

"I am here (in Indonesia) and as secretary general I would have to communicate with the Indonesian Government. My position now would make the effectiveness of my position impossible," Dharsono said. He said, "I fully understand and don't blame them." He said he was ready any time to transfer his post to Umarjadi, the Indonesian national secretary in ASEAN named by his government to replace Dharsono.

LATE ITEM: BANDUNG CAMPUS 'RETURNED TO NORMAL'

BK131323Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 13 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The Bandung Institute of Technology [ITB] campus has returned to normal because of government's measures to safeguard resumption of academic activities for the 1978 school year.

In this connection all new students and their parents are urged to contact the ITB secretariat in Bandung for registration.

MALAYSIA

PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR SYDNEY COMMONWEALTH MEETING

BK111601Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1537 GMT 11 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 11 Feb (AFP)--Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn, accompanied by Datin Suhaila, left for Sydney tonight to attend the first-ever 12-nation Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting. Datuk Hussein is expected to deliver the keynote address on "international economic issues" at the 4-day meeting beginning on Monday.

In his address, the prime minister will touch on the current world economic situation, the problems of inflation, the growing tendencies towards protectionism and its adverse effects on the economies of the developing countries.

Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail also left with Datuk Hussein.

LIFTING OF EMERGENCY RULE IN KELANTAN ANNOUNCED

BK121210Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The government today lifted with immediate effect emergency rule in Kelantan. The acting prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, announced this.

He said that the yang dipertuan agung [paramount ruler] on the advice of the federal government revoked the emergency laws in the state. With this revocation, the menteri besar [chief minister], Datuk Haji Mohamed bin Nasir, has been returned his rightful powers.

The acting prime minister said that the director of government in Kelantan, Encik Hashim Aman, had relinquished his post. However, he said, although democratic rule had been restored in the state, the 0100 to 0400 curfew in the Kota Bharu town council and Kubang Krian-Lumut council areas would still be maintained.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said that with the lifting of the emergency rule elections in the state to the state Legislative Assembly in Kelantan might be held earlier than in other states. However, he said, this was left to the discretion of the menteri besar.

The acting prime minister made the statement at a meeting of the United Malays National Organization [UMNO] members in Kota Bharu. Also present were the finance minister, Tengku Tan Sri Razaleigh bin Tengku Hamzah, and the National Front secretary general, Encik Aboul Ghafar bin Baba.

Caretaker Government Appointed

BK131227Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 13 Feb 78 BK

[Text] A caretaker government has been set up in Kelantan following the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly by the regent. His highness has also appointed Datuk Haji Mohamed bin Nasir as the menteri besar and the state assemblyman for (Telepot), Encik Hassan Jahi Yaakub, as deputy menteri besar in the caretaker government.

Under the state constitution, election for state assembly seats must be held within 60 days of dissolution of the assembly.

In a statement today, Datuk Haji Mohamed bin Nasir said the regent has appointed three UMNO members as executive councillors pending a new election.

UMNO, PMIP Leaders Comment

BK131135V Hong Kong AFP in English 0959 GMT 13 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpts] Kota Bharu, 13 Feb (AFP)--The Kelantan state assembly, controlled by the conservative Pan-Malayan Islamic Party (PMIP) was dissolved today, paving the way for fresh elections in the east coast state bordering Thailand within 60 days.

The regent, Tengku Ismail Petra, who ordered the dissolution of the 36-member assembly, at the end of 95-day emergency rule in the state, also appointed a caretaker government.

The new government is headed by Datuk Mohamed Nasir, as menteri besar (chief minister) who is assisted by a deputy and three executive councillors. All the four come from the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) which had been a minor partner with the PMIP in the state coalition government until October last year.

In a statement today, Datuk Mohamed Nasir said that under the state constitution, he had advised the regent to dissolve the state assembly because of the no-confidence motion passed against him on October 15 last year. Datuk Nasir said the regent could not follow the advice then, because Kelantan was put under emergency rule and therefore no election could be held.

He added that the 95-day emergency rule had restored peace in the state and the federal government had fulfilled its promise to revoke the emergency immediately after the situation had returned to normal.

He said it was important that a caretaker government be formed in view of the dissolution of the state assembly, which had 20 PMIP members, 13 UMNO, 1 MCA (Malaysian Chinese Association) and 2 independents, including the menteri besar, who were former PMIP members.

Datuk Mohamed Nasir has since formed a new party known as "Berjasa", which, with UMNO support, is expected to win state elections. Meanwhile PMIP has called on Datuk Nasir to relinquish his post as menteri besar to enable the party to form the state government.

Acting president of the party, Datuk Haji Abu Bakar Umar, said that the lifting of the emergency in the state after only 2 months in operation had clearly demonstrated that PMIP was right in opposing the central government's action.

He said PMIP was confident of winning at least 30 of the 36 state seats in the coming election.

VOMR SCORES SUHARTO GOVERNMENT'S 'SUPPRESSIVE MEASURES'

OW130115V Voice of the Malayan Revolution [Clandestine] in Mandarin to Malaysia and Singapore 1330 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] This March the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly, controlled by the Suharto fascist clique, will meet to elect a president.

Suharto, the fascist chieftain, intends to use this election farce to retain the office of president. This action has angered the people, particularly the Indonesian students, and has displeased the anti-Suharto factions within the ruling class.

Since last October, college students throughout Indonesia have been holding many meetings, parades and demonstrations. In mid-January this year, they again actively opposed the Suharto clique's fascist dictatorship and corruption and demanded improvement in the worsening economic situation.

In the face of the students' surging protests and the intensification of clashes within the ruling class, the Suharto fascist clique has brazenly adopted suppressive measures. It is reported that, since 20 January, the Indonesian reactionary authorities have assembled 130,000 naval, ground, air force and police personnel in the capital of Jakarta and increased their alert status. The reactionary military police have already moved onto campuses, broken up student unions and prohibited all kinds of political activities among students.

At a 25 January Jakarta meeting of high-ranking national defense officers, Minister of Defense and Security Panggabean ordered the armed forces to be on the alert so as to cope with any eventuality during the pre-election period. According to reports, Sudomo, chief of the National Security Command, announced on 20 January that the reactionary authorities had arrested 158 people, including 143 students. Because they reported the student activities, seven major newspapers in Jakarta, including KOMPAS, SINAR HARAPAN, MERDEKA, SUARA RAKYAT and the INDONESIAN TIMES, were shut down.

According to reports, 14 upper-class intellectuals and professionals belonging to the anti-Suharto factions, including lawyers, journalists and professors, issued articles and statements on 25 January demanding that the reactionary authorities release the imprisoned students and remove the ban on the seven newspapers. To extricate itself from this dilemma, the Suharto clique has resorted to double-dealing tricks. While gradually lifting the ban on the aforementioned papers, it has stepped up the arrests of students and people of other social strata.

SINGAPORE

LEE KUAN YEW LEAVES FOR SYDNEY COMMONWEALTH MEETING

BK111518Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1453 GMT 11 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpt] Singapore, 11 Feb, (AFP)--Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew left here tonight for Australia to attend the Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting.

Rajaratnam Also Departs

BK101754Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1705 GMT 10 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpt] Singapore, 10 FEB (AFP)--Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam left here this evening for Sydney to attend the 4-day conference of Asia-Pacific Commonwealth heads of government.

REPORTS ON SRV INTEREST IN CONSULATE 'CONTRADICTION'

BK091447Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1025 GMT 9 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpt] Singapore, 9 Feb (AFP)--The Vietnamese Government has expressed interest in establishing a consulate in Singapore, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

He was commenting on a report in the local Chinese newspaper, NANYANG SIANG PAU, today that diplomatic contacts took place in Kuala Lumpur early this week to discuss the matter. The spokesman declined to comment on the newspaper report which quoted foreign minister, Mr S. Rajaratnam, as confirming the Kuala Lumpur meeting.

The report, however, brought an immediate denial from Vietnam's trade representative in Singapore, Mr Le Van Mau who said there had been no meeting between Vietnamese and Singapore representatives in Kuala Lumpur. Mr Mau told AFP that there had been no discussion between the two countries on the issue. Vietnamese Embassy sources in Kuala Lumpur also told AFP that there had been no such meeting.

Asked about the contradictory reports, the Singapore Government spokesman would not say anything beyond the comment that Hanoi had expressed interest in setting up a consulate here. He would not say how this was conveyed to Singapore.

STUDENT 'SUITABILITY CERTIFICATE' REQUIREMENT SUSPENDED

BK101514Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 10 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The government has suspended the suitability certificate for persons seeking admission into institutions of higher education. The suspension, which takes immediate effect, means that for the academic year 1978-79, students wishing to enroll need not get a certificate. But those who were unsuccessful previously will continue to be refused.

In a statement the Ministry of Home Affairs notes that the certificate was introduced in August 1964 to prevent communists from infiltrating institutions of higher education through their extensive network of cells in Chinese middle schools. It also notes that some of the students who were refused the certificate in 1965 and 1966 subsequently featured prominently in the communist united front and communist underground organizations.

The statement goes on to say that the communist cells in Chinese secondary schools had changed considerably since 1964. The government has therefore decided to suspend a section in the internal act which requires a student to obtain a certificate of suitability before entering any institution of higher education.

The statement says the suspension should remove any inhibition against healthy, constructive and open discussions among students of economic, social and political issues and Singapore's future.

AIR FORCE TO HOLD LIVE FIRING EXERCISES 13-16 FEBRUARY

BK120945Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 2330 GMT 11 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Royal Singapore Air Force aircraft will be conducting live firing exercises at Pulau Pawai from Monday to Thursday. Live firing times will be from 0900 to 1700 daily. The public is warned to keep clear of the range.

BRIEFS

CHOLERA ASSURANCE--Singapore has been declared cholera-free. The Ministry of the Environment said no further cases have been reported since the one confirmed on 21 January. That patient has been discharged from hospital. [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK]

MARCOS ASKS U.S. TO HELP BUILD MODERN NAVY

OW101355Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0640 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 10 Feb (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos today asked the United States to help the Philippines build a modern navy to curb foreign infiltration through the Philippine coastlines. He declared that the building of a sufficiently strong navy was "a matter of survival" for the Philippines in the face of "external encouragement and support" through infiltration being extended to Moslem rebels in the southern Philippines and communist insurgents in the north.

Mr Marcos was speaking at ceremonies commemorating Navy Day at the Sangley Point navy station, formerly a U.S. navy base, located in nearby Cavite Province along Manila Bay. The occasion was marked by the launching of a 127-foot Filipino-built navy patrol craft equipped with modern armaments.

During a pass-in review the president lamented the sight of the "aging and tired vessels" which form part of the navy fleet as holdovers from the Second World War. He urged the navy with the help of the private maritime industry to pursue its efforts to develop a modern defense system "credible enough" to deter aggression or infiltration. "It is our hope that with the help of our allies, especially our great ally the United States of America, we shall be able to attain this," Marcos declared.

Within the next decade, the president said, he expects to see a modernized fleet capable of detecting surface and subsurface intrusions into Philippine waters.

He noted that the Philippines with its 7,100 islands has a coastline double that of the United States.

MARCOS PREFERS WIFE NOT RUN IN COMING ELECTIONS

OW110614Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0606 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, 11 Feb (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos said today the proposed candidacy of his wife Mrs Imelda Marcos in the Philippine parliamentary elections required "serious study" but that he personally preferred that she stayed out of the race. Mr Marcos made the statement in a published interview with the Malacanang presidential palace press corps who asked him to comment on a reportedly growing "clamor" in some political circles that she be drafted to head the government slate in the metropolitan Manila region. Commenting on the proposed candidacy of his wife, Mr Marcos said "this is something we have to study very seriously," and added that if she should eventually run, she would have to resign her post as metropolitan governor. The president said that personally, he would prefer Mrs Marcos should stay on as governor because of the many projects to be attended to in the city.

Even if Mrs Marcos does not run for the assembly, she will be the campaign manager in Manila of candidates who will run under the banner of the "New Society Movement", a newly-organized political grouping composed of the former ruling Nacionalista Party and defectors from the opposition Liberal Party.

Asked if the forthcoming election would mark a new showdown between Nacionalistas and Liberals, Mr Marcos said he did not want "to sound challenging and looking for a fight." It is a fact, however, that metro Manila will be "the cynosure of eyes" in the coming polls because the capital has always attracted the attention of the entire nation and of foreign observers, Mr Marcos added.

The Liberal Party leadership has announced it would not field any candidates in the elections in protest against the block voting system which allows voters to vote for a single slate of candidates by simply writing down on his ballot the name of a party. Published reports today said however a split had developed in opposition ranks because some Liberal politicians favored party participation in the polls.

GOVERNMENT ASKS COURT TO DENY AQUINO PETITION

OW101247Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1110 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, 10 Feb (AFP)--The Philippine Government has asked the Supreme Court to throw out the habeas corpus petition of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, accusing him of trifling with judicial processes to evade prosecution. Solicitor (attorney) General Estelito P. Mendoza delivered the government rebuttal in a 102-page memorandum filed earlier this week with the high court which is studying Mr Aquino's petition for release from 5 years of martial law detention and for dismissal of charges against him. In his memorandum, Mr Mendoza asked the high court to dismiss the Aquino petition and said the court should not allow the former senator "to further make a travesty of the judicial process." Mr Mendoza recalled Mr. Aquino at first refused to take part in his trial or present evidence and even dismissed his lawyers, but later he complained he was denied his right to be heard. When Mr Marcos ordered the trial re-opened to give him a chance to defend himself, the accused protested saying he was being placed in double jeopardy, Mr Mendoza said.

The solicitor-general added that if Mr Aquino was allowed to contest before the Supreme Court every action taken by the military tribunal in the course of his trial, "his innocence or guilt will not be resolved in years." More than any other accused, Mr Aquino has been given every chance to question the legality of military proceedings against him, Mr Mendoza pointed out. But Mr Aquino resorted to legal maneuvers to "forestall confrontation with the criminal charges against him," Mr Mendoza added. The government lawyer denied Mr Aquino's charge he was being singled out for prosecution as a political rival of Mr Marcos, and said evidence was presented in his trial to show he was a "highly-placed leader and financier" of the underground Communist Party. Mr Mendoza also denied there was "a rush to judgment" in the case of Mr Aquino, and pointed out that he was given many chances to present his own defence but that he repeatedly asked for postponement.

OFFICIAL ASKS JAPAN FOR 'GREATER UNDERSTANDING' ON TRADE

OW131227Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1019 GMT 13 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 13 Feb (AFP)--The Philippines today asked the Japanese Government for "greater understanding and sympathy" in its request for improved access to the Japanese market. Foreign Undersecretary Jose Ingles spoke at the opening of a 5-day conference on general economic cooperation between Japan and the Philippines. The Japanese team was headed by former ambassador to Manila, Mr Toshio Urabe. "If a favorable decision can be reached by your government, the talks could be held immediately in any venue considered appropriate, possibly in the context of the negotiations between our two governments on a proposed new treaty of amity, commerce and navigation", said Mr Ingles. He noted a reverse trend in trade between the two countries had emerged in 1976 and 1977, with the trade balance running against the Philippines, and "we wish to correct this imbalance not by curtailing imports from Japan but rather by improving the access of Philippine products to the Japanese market". Manila's requests for such improvement, however, "have yielded disheartening results", said Mr Ingles. But "we have been heartened" by Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda's recent announcement on increased imports and opening of the Japanese market.

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